

THE EXAMINER.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The Ballot.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.—POPZ.

GENERAL CHASSE.

After all the fanfaronnade, Chassé did not wait the assault, but surrendered on the 23d, ere a practicable breach was effected. It is pleasant to read the following promise of all terrible things in the Antwerp correspondence of the *Standard*, of so late a date as midnight of the 22d:—

Chassé will hold out to the last, and, when even the breach is effected, can keep his enemies at bay for five or six days longer. The loss in the citadel since the opening of the fire, does not exceed 300 men, counting the killed, wounded, and even the prisoners of the Lunette St. Laurent. I saw a gentleman to-day, who had read a letter from the citadel, dated the 19th, in the morning, and the officer who wrote it said all the garrison was animated with the best spirit, and that their commander could rely upon them all to the last. The garrison are highly delighted in having kept the French at bay so long, and the letter went on to say, that they should not be masters of the fortress so soon as they hoped. The slaughter will be dreadful when they come to mount the breach, and a far different resistance will be shown them here to that which they met with at Fort St. Laurent. The ground will be fought inch by inch, and the besieger's blood will mark his progress. The French marshal is well aware of this, and intends, when the breach will be wide enough to admit one hundred men abreast, to make a last summation to the brave Dutch commander. Several conjectures are afloat relative to the answer General Chassé will give at that crisis; and many concur in expressing it as their opinion that he will allow the French to get well in, and then blow them up, along with all the boutique.

Surrendering was much wiser,—or, to borrow Polly's phrase, "safest and best."

The *Times* now declares that "the General (Chassé) has shown himself both a brave man and a faithful officer;" and its echo, the *Globe*, says, "General Chassé has acted bravely, and at length wisely." Both these Papers have, for the last month, been very successfully proving that Chassé deserved to be hung for a defence which could have no other consequence than a waste of blood. His late submission cannot alter the character of his past conduct. The lives which have been wantonly sacrificed are to be placed to the account of his useless ruthless obstinacy. The blood which he has caused to be spilled is not to be pardoned him, because he stopped short of spilling more when the struggle was coming to his last ramparts. In carrying on the hopeless defence for one hour he violated the laws of civilised warfare, and stamped himself a barbarian. He has not, it is true, persevered up to the last extremity involving himself—he has stopped short in the course of offence; but this does not alter the character of the offence, or entitle him to praise in place of execration. He is now emphatically called a 'brave man' instead of a barbarian. Where is the especial bravery in his conduct? The dangers of the siege to him personally were slight before an assault, which he prevented by a timely surrender. He was not serving guns; he was not exposed in the destruction of the outworks. He has been brave with the lives of others, and deserves the loss of his own fame. What check can we have on the conduct of men, if they may enter on courses of wanton mischief, and retrieve character by stopping short of the extremity at which the perils to themselves commence? What an encouragement would this be to criminality, that thus far it is venial! nay more, that positive praise is given for the halt, after the malevolent gratification has been had in the progress up to the point of difficulty and danger! Other commanders, in the circumstances of Chassé, will learn, from the present example, that they may sport with humanity for a season amidst the execration of the world, and procure an indulgence for all by a late surrender, ere the bayonets of a justly exasperated soldiery threaten their own breasts.

Since we wrote the above, the *Globe*, advancing in discovery, and becoming confident in laudation, has pronounced Chassé entitled to praise for 'his humane and considerate surrender, when all resistance was hopeless.' Why, from the first, all resistance was hopeless, and the *Globe* has repeatedly asserted it to have been so, and justly characterised the ruthless conduct of the commander who persisted in it. The surrender has been "humane and considerate" to Chassé himself, who began to be interested when the storming drew near.

The loyalty of Chassé to the King of Holland has been pleaded for him. This is an apology not to be admitted. It is the interest of the world to hold the tools of tyrants responsible for the mischiefs they work. If the wicked purposes of kings cannot be controlled, at least let all moral checks be interposed to their obtaining instruments for their atrocious pleasure. It is good that the servant should say, "I dare not," to the cruel biddings of the Royal Master. The next best thing to correcting a depraved heart, is to tie the felon hands that would give effect to its malice. Chassé knew full well that he was holding out Antwerp Citadel against the laws of humanity, and he should have told his King that the dread of infamy forbade obedience to his Royal pleasure. As he did not so, the moral judgment of the world should make him an example to deter others from the same villainous subserviency.

A vast deal of nonsense has been written in praise of the military

skill and bravery of the defence. The correspondent of the *Herald* observes:—

Seventy-five thousand Frenchmen, with upwards of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, have succeeded, after twenty-four days' siege, in reducing the citadel of Antwerp, with its handful of men. The honour, in this instance, is all on one side—the Dutch, notwithstanding the overwhelming force of their enemy, gave them active employment for nearly a month, and only surrendered when the citadel was reduced to ashes, and their provisions and ammunition destroyed by the bombs of the besiegers. History will not have much to say in favour of the French.

History will have to say that the attack of the French was limited to less than a third part of the fortress, and consequently that their large force could not be brought to bear on so confined a ground of attack. In ordinary circumstances, it is the besieger's advantage to have many points of attack, to meet which the forces of the garrison are kept in constant activity, and process of exhaustion; but in this case the besieged could concentrate all their powers and employ all resources upon certain quarters, and the assailants, cramped and penned up to one face, could not make use of a fifth part of their forces. It was like having to give check-mate upon an appointed square, or winning with a marked pawn.

After the idle stories we heard, up to the very last hour, of the bad practice of the French artillery, the account of the state of the citadel must seem surprising to persons having faith in the *Daily Historians*. Considering that, according to the reporters of the *London Press*, the French did not know how to point their guns or throw their shells, an inexplicable havoc has been made:—

The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the citadel beggars all description. Not a house was left which could shelter the garrison; their ammunition and provisions were either destroyed, burnt, or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's rations. The casemates, or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chassé himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmur escaped their lips. On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chassé, and urged him to make a desperate sortie; and either to succeed in spiking the guns of the besiegers, or fall in the attempt. They complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking their lives on the field of battle to being murdered by bombs, coming from an enemy away from their sight, and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chassé felt all the force of this remonstrance—termed a mutiny by the French and Belgians—and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie he knew was worse than madness—to continue to depend on the citadel in its dilapidated state was impossible—and, having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honour of his country, he considered it no degradation to succumb to superior force.

The Reporter of the *Herald* is evidently very angry with the French for having battered and shelled the place to ruins:—

Taking advantage of dark nights, they succeeded in forming their parallels and cutting their trenches. Protected by their works, they showered bombs like hail into the citadel—instead of gallantly mounting the breach they sprung mines—and not being harassed by an army either in the rear or front, they worked at leisure, and, by force of military tactics and the amazing strength of their artillery, they reduced the citadel into the deplorable condition it is now to be seen.

The besiegers did all this, instead of "gallantly mounting the breach," because they preferred bringing the enemy to submission with the smallest possible effusion of French blood. In fact it is the art of war with which the critic of the *Herald* quarrels. The same amusing person proceeds to say:—

I never contemplated that Gerard would have resorted to the expedient of burning out the garrison. The citadel has fallen a sacrifice to the immense artillery of the French, and not to any military bravery exhibited by the besiegers.

They do these things differently at Astley's.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE CONSTITUTION.

At the South Devon election, Lord John Russell declared his constitutional creed in these terms.

I always shall so consider it, that the King was entitled to his high prerogative; that the House of Lords were entitled to their important and solemn privileges; but that the people were entitled to their House of Commons.

From this it appears that, in the opinion of Lord John Russell, the three estates have their respective rights and privileges for their several and separate interests! A doctrine, than which nothing can be more false or more vicious. The King, says Lord John, is entitled to his prerogative, the Lords are entitled to their privileges (which he is pleased to call "solemn and important"), but the people are entitled to their House of Commons, implying that their rights are limited to representation. We deny the separate rights, and assert that the tenure of all is the people's good. The King is entitled to his prerogative for the people's good; the Lords are entitled to their privileges for the people's good: let it be seen that the prerogative or privileges are incompatible with the common weal, and the reason for their existence ceases. Lord John Russell would obviously have a King for the sake of himself; Lords for the sake of themselves; and a Commons' House for the sake of the people: but

we can admit of no such partition of interest and powers. The King and the Lords can only be clothed with authority for the sake of the people.

There are no existing powers of any stability, whose titles are not to be traced in public utility—that is the common law of reason, to which all things are subject. Wherever an institution is found adverse to the great object to which it should be a means, there is in the vice of its effect the warrant for its removal. In every engine, the parts of the machinery are for the action of the whole, and if any wheels are found superfluous or obstructive they are instantly removed, for there is no Lord John in mechanics who would argue that wheels should revolve on their own separate accounts. So it should, and so it will be with state machinery. Every part shall work in harmony with the design, and none of the nation's power shall be wasted in useless or mischievous action.

Lord John Russell's doctrine is not put forth without an object. He knows that the House of Lords will be opposed to every measure of Reform proposed by the House of the People, and he would have it supposed that the Peers are not accountable to the community for the systematic abuse of their powers—that they form an independent body, whose functions are for the pleasure or benefit of itself. Provided the Commons be fairly represented, Lord John flatters himself that the Lords may, without danger to themselves, fling out every measure of improvement. As sensibly might it be supposed that a giant, because he were equally armed, would succumb to a dwarf. As soon as the represented people find a power obstinately opposed to their interests, they will find a short and easy way of removing the nuisance. If the Lords will run their heads into the gun to stop the shot from going forth, why they must only lay their account with being blown to atoms.

THE MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS.

The declarations of Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley, upon which we remarked last week, have, as might be supposed, been the theme of general surprise and dissatisfaction. We have been asked, why we left unnoticed Lord Althorp's assertion of the *finality* of the Reform Act, though we attacked Mr. Stanley for the same absurdity. Our reply is, that in Lord Althorp's speech there was a contradiction of which we gave him the benefit. His Lordship, indeed, declared that the Reform was intended to be final, should be final, and that he would to the utmost of his power resist any alteration; but in the very same breath he added that he should be very sorry to see any alterations introduced *until it had been fairly tried*. So that the final measure of Lord Althorp is on trial! We once heard an Irish Lady boast of having a letter of unlimited credit for two hundred pounds. This unlimited credit for two hundred pounds is matched by Lord Althorp's final measure on trial. If it be final, to what purpose is trial talked of? These obvious considerations caused us to spare that part of the Minister's folly, for it was plain that he could not have meant what he said. The Ministerial prints have found it necessary to explain away these arrogant and foolish speeches. The gentle *Globe* says:—

We have before had occasion to observe upon the declaration of Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley, that the recent measure of reform in the representation is all that can be duly conceded, which, accurately interpreted, we presume amounts to this undeniable truth—that much having undoubtedly been done, the operation of the alteration should become an affair of considerable experience before further propositions on the subject should be ministerially entertained. The abstract doctrine that no further alteration is ever to take place would be to equal in absurdity his Grace of Newcastle, or any other of the sapient dreamers of eternally keeping things as they are. Setting aside the jargon about universal suffrage, which in the existing state of society every rational man must observe would rapidly end in anarchy, we discover but two points on which further change is forcibly or rationally demanded—namely, shorter parliaments and the Ballot. Well, let them be calmly and frankly contended for by those who deem them essential, until either their convictions become a portion of the general sense of the community, or experience of the working of the renovated system proves them to be unnecessary.

The *Globe*, which, when a Paper of character for fairness and ability, was a staunch advocate for the Ballot, proceeds to say:—

The Ballot has no doubt its conveniences, but it has also its inconveniences, and if corruption and intimidation can be put down by a gradual improvement both of the corrupter and the corrupted, an honest and open declaration of opinion on the part of the electors is, both in a moral and political sense, certainly preferable. Nor do we think it impossible; for absurd indeed must be the landed or other oppressor who would oppress to no purpose; and we think that the avenues to profit and emolument through parliamentary corruption have gone near to be stopped up by schedule A. No body of men will long render themselves detestable for no object, however rage and disappointment may operate upon a few incurable Earls and Marquises for a season.

The gentle *Globe*, like Sir Abel Handy in the house on fire, bethinks itself that the flame may go out of itself without the extinguisher of the Ballot. The avenues to emolument, stopped up by schedule A, must be re-opened before long by the new nomination boroughs, if means be not taken to purify them. The *Globe* may think that the people are only impatient of Whig pillage; but the *Globe* is mistaken: and Earls and Marquises are not the only persons who exercise an undue influence. The Aristocracy, in every part of the country, employ the undue influences, not only as landlords, but as customers, patrons, &c.

The *Times* observes, on Mr. Stanley's bluster, and assertion of ministerial pledges of Anti-Reform to the Tory faction:—

We cannot refrain from expressing, with sincere respect for Mr. Stanley, and good wishes towards the Ministry of which he is a member, our desire that the right hon. gent. would, for his own sake and theirs, reserve his colleagues before he delivers himself of political sentiments which are to characterize and fix the future policy of the Government. It is a system which agitates to its centre the whole United Kingdom.

He is a fine gallant vessel, well built and rigged; but he carries too much sail and too little ballast: we hope he may not meet the ordinary fate of such a disproportion between the moving and the steadying power, and be capsized and founder.

This is anxiously subdued to gentleness; but the substance of reproof which is so kept under and sugared over, is of stern stuff.

The Ministry must, indeed, be heartily sick of Mr. Stanley. They have kept him as people keep an ill-conditioned, snarling, snappish, yelping cur, to guard their premises from trespassers; but the dog is mad, and dangerous to his masters.

The Tories have, for the last two or three years, paid Lord Brougham and Mr. Stanley the peculiar compliment of supposing that they were ready to apostatise, and in the character of traitors have reckoned upon them as the strength and ornament of a Conservative Ministry. Mr. Stanley has given colour to these speculations by his conduct; but it were hard to subject the Chancellor's character to suspicious examination because he is extolled by the *Quarterly Review* and the Tory cliques. Yet the *Chronicle* gives his Lordship a hint which we hope will not be thrown away:—

See what it is to play a separate game. Lord Brougham, by his abandonment of the patronage of the livings under 200*l.* to the bishops—that is, to the deadliest enemies of Reform—threw the clergy, to a man, into the hands of the Anti-Reformers, and placed the Reform Bill in the greatest jeopardy. But therefore is he lauded in the *Quarterly Review*, while the "declaration made by Colonel Grey, the son and Private Secretary of the Prime Minister, to the electors of High Wycombe, that a Bill for a full and efficient Church Reform was already drawn up by Government; not a bit by bit Reform, like the Pluralities Bill of last Session, but a measure that will be full, and efficient, and final," exposes his Lordship to the sarcastic observation from the *Reviewer*, that such a Bill "may once again cause that venerable friend of his, Mr. Thelwall, to declare, with tears of gratitude, that the performances of Lord Grey in his old age have surpassed the promise of his youth."

The enormity of a treachery having no equal since the time of Judas is itself an argument against suspicion of Lord Brougham.

FUDGE.

A Blackburn correspondent of the *Globe* says:

Since Mr. Turner was elected M. P. he has generously given 110*l.* to be distributed to the various charities in the borough, besides 100 pairs of blankets to poor persons; and his benevolent lady has given 20*l.* Indisposition has long prevented Mrs. Turner from erecting a number of almshouses for poor females at Blackburn and Shingley, but I have the pleasure to state that she is now about to carry her praiseworthy design into effect.

There is something quite appropriate in a Tory's building almshouses upon obtaining legislative power. As the whole tendency of his politics is to make the people beggars, he acts consistently in building asylums for the victims of his laws. As, however, Mr. Turner will be in a minority, henceforth powerless, we hope there will be no occasion for his almshouses for the people, and he would do well to endow them for the reception of pensionless and placeless aristocrats—a band of gentlemen pensioners.

A FEW WORDS ON OUR CONSISTENCY.

The Whigs have reproached us with having given a cold or unfriendly reception to "the Bill," and the Tories accuse us of the inconsistency of now quarreling with the measure of which we were once the furious partisans. One of these contradictory representations must obviously be false, and a reference to our course will show that both are false.

In our article on the 6th of March, 1831, on Lord John Russell's exposition of the intended measure, we stated:—

If we supposed that the plan before us could be permanent, we should declare it insufficient; but we have no such apprehension in an age of onward movement; and we hail it as a first step to a greater good, and as a first step abandoning an abhorred vice. It does not give the people all they want, but it takes the arms from their enemies. Like Sinbad, we have first to dash from our shoulders the *Old Man of the Sea*, and afterwards to complete our deliverance. The plan is all good in its operation of breaking up the old system—its faults are in its constructive arrangements—and the great deficiency, the omission of the Ballot. We have repeatedly asserted, and again declare our conviction, that no Reform is efficient without the Ballot; but it is not more certain that day will succeed night, than that, in the present state of the people's political knowledge, the Ballot will follow any measure that extends the popular influence on elections.

In continuation we observed—

The first election which follows a partial Reform in Parliament will make the necessity of the Ballot acutely felt by the whole community, and cause a demand for it that will not allow the Legislature to think of refusal.

With regard to the franchise we observed—

We should like to know upon what principle Lord John Russell admits the middle, and stops short of the respectable, classes of mechanics and artisans.

If, as we must suppose, the signs of property are only taken as presumptions of intelligence, there is more question whether Dives, with a mansion rated at 1,000*l.* a year, should be qualified to choose legislators, than whether an artisan, with a house rated at 5*l.*, should be esteemed competent.

Summing up we remarked—

These are inconsistencies, only defensible on the ground of temporary expediency. We must, however, take our dues as we can get them, nor quarrel with the first instalment because it is not the debt in full;—let it suffice, that there is no compromise on the part of the people.—*Examiner*, March 6, 1831.

The frankness of this article was condemned by many of our friends; but we have but one rule, which is, to state our sincere opinions; and whatever force there is in our writings is derived from the strength of our convictions. Moreover, it is inconsistent with our principles to lead ourselves to any kind of delusion, and we will

never knowingly deceive either friends or foes. The just cause cannot suffer by truth.

Having stated our opinion of the Bill, and our views beyond it,—our certainty that it would not satisfy as a permanent measure, and would prove but a stepping-stone,—as a stepping-stone we gave it our most strenuous support. Thus we estimated, and thus we accepted the Bill, always scouting the pretence that it could be final. And now we find ourselves on the one hand accused of having been an enemy of it, and on the other of having been a furious partisan. Such is the justice of parties.

We have to thank a generous contemporary, the *Reflector*, for having vindicated the consistency of our course, and we are proud that the circumstances of it were so familiar to so intelligent a mind.

MORE ARGUMENTS FOR THE BALLOT.

The *Times* observes on the Chandos clause of the Reform Bill,—

Whatever difference of opinion may exist among Conservatives with regard to the general working of the Reform Bill, sure we are that there is one portion of it to which they cannot reasonably make the shadow of objection—we mean the clause of the Marquis of Chandos, for restoring the old borough system in the shape of a vassal franchise. Fatally has that invention of the Tory Marquis worked, and intolerable are the fruits of it to the country. The tenantry-at-will franchise has so contrived matters, that the voter's dependence on his landlord is absolute, and neither produced nor increased by poverty; so far from it, that the most prosperous and solvent tenant, whose farm is of the greatest size and value, has had the largest sums expended on it, and whose rent has been paid up to the latest hour—he, of all others, in proportion to his prosperity and by reason of it—*he* must of necessity be, above all others, most at the mercy of a despotic landlord, the most perfect and abject slave! It is, we repeat, most monstrous and intolerable, that a class of Englishmen, in all other respects so much to be esteemed and looked up to—men who must have acquired knowledge and habits of reflection—men, moreover, who must have been used to a course of independent action, which it was not the interest, and therefore not the practice, of their lofty landlords to control—it is monstrous that a new badge of servitude should have been affixed to the foreheads of men like these, and thus a real degradation inflicted on a vast body of the middle classes of England. It would be infinitely less galling and calamitous to have the poor, uneducated, and ignorant Irish or English forty-shilling freeholders made subject by circumstances to the will of those above them, because they might in that case be guided by judgments superior to their own; but to reduce high intelligence and capacity to a state of bondage, was a strain at once of cunning and remorseless cruelty, for which we trust that the name of him who advised it will go down to after ages unforgotten. Nor was the hypocrisy of the act less odious than its tyranny. It was recommended by Lord Chandos as a benefit, forsooth, to “a respectable class of farmers”—as a boon to those who nominally received the franchise, instead of a grievous impost to be levied upon them by those who would infallibly direct its exercise! And after what fashion has it worked? Mr. Western was told, when he voted for the clause, that he would pay for it one day or other; and he now admits it as one of the chief causes of his defeat by Baring.

The Ballot seems to us peculiarly advisable in this case. Men in the state of dependence described by the *Times* have need of a power which may give them consequence, and cause them to be considered and respectfully treated. The franchise, simply, has clearly not this effect; it is a cause of their subjection. But let the suffrage have the shield of the Ballot, and then they have a power of which the landlord must stand in awe. The character of the influences he attempts to exercise must thenceforth be changed. He must endeavour to obtain the deference of his tenantry, by shewing good sense and benevolence, and act so that his recommendations may derive weight from the tenor of his own conduct. If his habits seem kind and prudent, and a regard to the public benefit appear in all his proceedings, his choice of a candidate, if not egregiously misplaced indeed, cannot fail to have some influence with the tenantry, who will reason that so good a man and so prudent a member of society would not give a preference to an unfit or unworthy representative. The very training for this sort of ascendancy, though commenced only to serve a political purpose, would end in habits of mind and temper which would make the man not undeserving of his influence. Indeed this is the legitimate influence which penetrates the Ballot—the influence which the wise and the beneficent obtain over their neighbours and associates—the influence whose co-relatives are confidence or deference. All are not equal in knowledge and judgment; some must rely upon others; and the rich are advantageously circumstanced for any ascendancy they may deserve, as they have the means and opportunities of making their intelligence or their benevolence conspicuous. The curse of our country now is that these men want motives to virtue. While their wealth commands power and consequence, they feel no occasion for any sort of exertion, and repose in listless luxury. Make their estimation in the opinion of their fellow men an object of importance, as necessary to their possession of political power, and some new springs of action will be brought into exercise, having a direct tendency to the improvement of mind and morals. The Ballot will have the effect of annihilating dictation, and substituting the cultivation of esteem.

The late conversions to the use of this political safety-lamp, (having the great superiority over the invention of Davy, that, while it prevents the mischief, it dissipates the generating causes,) have much amused us, who have so long been occupied with the subject. It seems to us that there would be as much simplicity in finding out suddenly the necessity of a police against thieves as of secret voting against intimidation. So late a discovery of so obvious a truth reminds us of an anecdote which a saucy contemporary told of a certain Royal Duke, before his Royal Highness had authenticated all the stories of his folly by turning Anti-reformer. It was premised that the Duke was in the habit of carrying his mouth open, in consequence of which it was filled with lice and dust, and odds and ends of rubbish of all sorts. It happened that he was caught in a peppering shower of rain one day,

and turning to his aide-de-camp he observed, “How extremely disagreeable this is! It rains drops as big as bullets into my mouth!” The aide-de-camp observed, with much solemnity, “Perhaps if your Royal Highness were to shut your royal mouth you would not experience the inconvenience.” The Duke tried it, and exclaimed with great glee, “You are right: it does prevent it. When my mouth is shut the rain does not come in. Well, it is very curious that, often as I have been annoyed by the rain in my mouth before, I never thought of shutting it till you mentioned it; but, as you say, it does stop it—it entirely succeeds—it certainly does.” With similar acuteness it is now discovered that the closure of the suffrage in the Ballot urn will exclude the foul influences. But it is never too late to learn.

We were hasty, it seems, in describing the *Times* as a convert to the Ballot. The *Times* has since stated its opinions on the subject at length, and its objections, which are as familiar and intelligent as the *tol-lo!-de-rol-lol* of an old song, remain unchanged; but it foresees that the people will have the Ballot, and is prepared to yield what cannot be denied. The *Times* has thought worse of the matter; for in the passage which we quoted from it, in our last number, it distinctly proposed the Ballot as corrective of the undue influences. But it now reasons as our Duke in the above instance would have done, had he told his aide-de-camp that it was impossible to shut the mouth.

A person requested to take a hand at cards, answered that he had no less than six objections to play: “First,” he began, “I have no money.”—The inviter replied, “You need go no farther—that is quite sufficient.”

The arguments of the *Times* against the Ballot would be very much shortened if it put an objection first which it puts last, for if valid it is as decisive as the aforesaid gentleman's reason for declining play. The *Times* is of opinion that the Ballot will not ensure secrecy. The objection to secret voting, that it cannot be secret, would, we admit, be fatal, though so great an authority as the Lord Advocate having assured the good people of Edinburgh that secrecy was impossible in the Ballot, concluded by declaring he would adopt it (the secret voting without secrecy) as a protection against intimidation. To our understandings it would certainly appear that the Ballot without secrecy is precisely the same thing as open voting. But the *Times* would not so shortly dismiss the matter. The *Times* wants more than one quarrel with the Ballot, and therefore it cannot begin with denying its secrecy.

It commences with the charge that it facilitates deception! Think of that, good people. The Ballot facilitates deception, and it cannot be secret! This is the precise logic of which Curran spoke as having the cogency of nine pins, for one argument knocks its neighbour down. If secrecy cannot be had by the Ballot, how can it deceive? We are not, at this instant, disputing any assumptions of the *Times*, and only ask that they may not be antagonist to each other—either let the mill-stone be as diaphanous as glass, or of its reputed opakeness; but do not, in one breath, quarrel with it for transparency, and in the next, because it is not of a substance for spectacles.

The *Times* assert that there is no secrecy in the Vote by Ballot in America. We have before observed upon this assertion, that the existence of the Ballot in the United States is a sufficient evidence of its utility, and without secrecy it could have no use—a truism which the *Times* cannot be made to perceive.

The *Times* observes,—

The elector applied to can give but three answers to the question. He either says, ‘I will not vote for you,’ which supposes him to be a man above all chance of intimidation, and therefore one who looks for no protection, or he says ‘I will vote for you,’ in which case also, if he means to keep his word, he stands just where he does at present; and if he designs to break his word, he is void of principle and merits no ‘protection.’ The third answer is one of hesitation or neutrality, which satisfies no candidate, and would, either with the ballot or without, be very seldom resorted to.

To this we answer, that the elector's duty to society is superior to any engagement he may, by terror or temptation, be induced to enter into with any individual. His duty is to vote according to his opinion of the candidate's fitness, and a promise to abuse his trust cannot set aside the peremptory obligations of the trust. These, indeed, are the “promises more to be honoured in the breach than in the observance,” for they are made to those who have no right to require them, and the performance would be in violation of a sacred public duty. It is always to be borne in mind, that the man who would vote against his promise in the Ballot, would vote against his conviction at the open poll; and this last is the greater offence—the offence against society, and against which it is the interest of society to provide.

To put the question in a form intelligible to our daily contemporary:—The *Times* office is not a balloting-box. It is pretty generally known who are the persons conducting that Journal. But what is the answer upon an application for an interview with Mr. B. or Mr. S.? ‘No such person known here.’ We are sure the *Times* will not give a harsh description to this expedient for secret writing.

Upon the institution of the Ballot, secrecy will be the law of voting, and no man will have the right to ask premises or questions; and if he do, he must expect the same sort of answer which would be made at Printing-house Square, to any inquiries for Mr. B. or Mr. S. The elector's paramount duty is to society, and he will know how to discharge it, and to defend himself against persecution.

The foolish question was put by the Lord Advocate, and has since been echoed by others,—‘How is a dependant to answer if his patron asks him how he voted—will he be so base as to tell a lie?’

We reply by another question—how did Walter Scott answer when the Prince Regent asked him whether he was the author of *Waverley*?

Did he allow his secret to be wrung from him by that truly royal impertinence? No; and nothing was heard of the baseness of the lie in this case. It was applauded by those very persons who are so full of virtuous indignation at the idea of the elector's deviation from the word of truth, and who contemplate the breach of public trust as a more venial offence than deceiving the tamperer—if they consider the breach of public trust as any offence at all. And the folks so wonderfully tenacious of the Elector's veracity, would not scruple to direct their servants to say 'not at home' to him if he knocked at their doors; and, moreover, will justify the fictions of law, and what are termed the conventional falsehoods of Parliament and society.

There can be no doubt that the electors will have 'not-at-home' answers for impertinent persons who question them about their votes. They will profess themselves, in the very supple but unmeaning terms of the subscription to a letter, "Your most obedient servant at command," in reply to all solicitations. Answers to canvassing or curiosity will be matter of form, signifying nothing.

But the best security for secrecy is in the distrust which men must have of any statements proceeding from electors in violation of the understood obligation of secrecy. Any fellow who talks of his vote will be looked upon as a loose subject; and the least scrupulous will feel this check on babbling, that it will make them more foes than friends; for they will be doubted by the candidate for whom they may say they voted, and they will be believed by him whom, according to their statement, they did not favour: as men are always more credulous of unseen injuries than of unseen services.

The *Times* would leave the dependant portion of the constituency under the necessity either of becoming martyrs for duty, or of succumbing to influences not to be resisted without ruin; and it fails to observe that, in the first case, sacrifices are made which it is not the right or the policy of society to require, and that in the second (of submission to dictation) the electors must be guilty of the hypocrisy at which it so loudly rails, of professing choices opposite to their real preferences.

With reference to the extorted promises of the elector, the *Chronicle* observes—

Adam Smith, in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, in mentioning a case put by the casuists, whether a man, from whom a robber exacts a pledge, that in consideration of his liberty he shall pay him a certain sum, is bound to redeem that pledge, justly observes, that though the highwayman is not entitled to exact the pledge, there are few persons of honour who would feel easy under the thought of having violated it.

This case is not in point. The man who has made terms with the robber knows that if he breaks his promise the robber will cut the throat of the next traveller who falls in his power. It is for the interest of others that he should perform his contract. His violation of it will not disgust the robber with robbery, but with taking the word of prisoners, instead of which he will take their lives. The direct opposite is the case of the elector. It is for the interest of others that he should break his promise to the tamperer or the tyrant, for the breach of the promise creates distrust of such promises, and they cease to be exacted as they cease to be relied on. The disappointment of the dictator tends to the disuse of the dictation. The interests of society thus require the elector to be true to his public duty rather than to the rogue who has endeavoured to entangle him in an illicit engagement.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Hood's Comic Annual. Tilt.

Hood 'holds his own,' as the sailors say. There is no falling off; on the contrary, we are disposed to rate this as one of the very best volumes he has ever produced. If there be any inferiority, it is in the plates, which are not very ingenious, or rich in humour; but ample amends are made for this deficiency in the pleasantries of the writing. We give a specimen which seems to us in the finest vein of Sterne:—

THE LAST SHILLING.

He was evidently a foreigner, and poor. As I sat at the opposite corner of the Southgate stage, I took a mental inventory of his wardrobe. A military cloak, much the worse for wear,—a blue coat, the worse for tear,—a napless hat—a shirt neither white nor brown—a pair of mud-colour gloves, open at each thumb—gray trousers too short for his legs—and brown boots too long for his feet.—From some words he dropt, I found that he had come direct from Paris, to undertake the duties of French teacher, at an English academy; and his companion, the English classical usher, had been sent to London, to meet and conduct him to his suburban destination.—Poor devil, thought I, thou art going into a bitter bad line of business; and the hundredth share which I had taken in the boyish persecutions of my own French master—an emigré of the old noblesse—smote violently on my conscience. At Edmonton the coach stopped. The coachman alighted, pulled the bell of a mansion inscribed in large letters, *Vespasian House*; and deposited the foreigners trunks and boxes on the foot-path. The English classical usher stepped briskly out, and deposited a shilling in the coachman's anticipatory hand. Monsieur followed the example, and with some precipitation prepared to enter the gate of the fore-garden, but the driver stood in the way.—"I want another shilling," said the coachman.—"You agreed to take a shilling a-head," said the English master.—"You said you would take one shilling for my head," said the French master.—"It's for the luggage," said the coachman.—The Frenchman seemed thunderstruck; but there was no help for it. He pulled out a small weazle-bellied brown silk purse, but there was nothing in it save a medal of Napoleon. Then he felt his breast pockets, then his side-pockets, and then his waistcoat pockets; but they were all empty, excepting a metal snuff-box, and that was empty too. Lastly, he felt the pockets in the flaps of his coat, taking out a meagre, would-be white handkerchief and seeking it; but not a dump. I rather suspect he anticipated the result—but he went through the operations *seriatim*, with the true French gravity. At last he turned to his companion, with a "Mistare Barbriere, be so good to lend me one shilling.—Mr. Barber thus appealed to, went

through something of the same ceremony. Like a blue-bottle cleaning itself, he passed his hands over his breast—round his hips, and down the outside of his thighs,—but the sense of feeling could detect nothing like a coin.—"You agreed for a shilling, and you shall have no more," said the man with empty pockets.—"No—no—no—you shall have no more," said the moneyless Frenchman.—By this time the housemaid of *Vespasian House*, tired of standing with the door in her hand, had come down to the garden-gate, and, willing to make herself generally useful, laid her hand on one of the foreigner's trunks.—"It shan't go till I'm paid my shilling," said the coachman, taking hold of the handle at the other end.—The good-natured housemaid instantly let go of the trunk, and seemed suddenly to be bent double by a violent cramp, or stitch, in her right side,—while her hand groped busily under her gown. But it was in vain. There was nothing in that pocket but some curl papers and a brass thimble.—The stitch or cramp then seemed to attack her other side; again she stooped and fumbled, while Hope and Doubt struggled together on her rosy face. At last Hope triumphed,—from the extremest corner of the huge dimity pouch she fished up a solitary coin, and thrust it exultingly into the oblate palm.—"It won't do," said the coachman, casting a wary eye on the metal, and holding out for the inspection of the trio a silver-washed coronation medal, which had been purchased of a Jew for twopence the year before.—The poor girl quietly set down the trunk which she had again taken up, and restored the deceitful medal to her pocket. In the meantime the arithmetical usher had arrived at the gate in his way out, but was stopped by the embargo on the luggage. "What's the matter now?" asked the man of figures.—"If you please, Sir," said the housemaid, dropping a low curtsey, "it's this impudent fellow of a coachman will stand here for his rights."—"He wants a shilling more than his fare," said Mr. Barber.—"He does want more than his fare shilling," reiterated the Frenchman.—"Coachman! what the devil are we waiting here for?" shouted a stentorian voice from the rear of the stage.—"Bless me, John, are we to stay here all day?" cried a shrill voice from the stage's interior.—"If you don't get up shortly I shall get down," bel-lowed a voice from the box.—At this crisis the English usher drew his fellow tutor aside, and whispered something in his ear that made him go through the old manual exercise.—He slapped his pantaloons—flapped his coat tails—and felt about his bosom—"I haven't got one," said he, and with a shake of the head and a hurried bow, he set off at the pace of a twopenny postman.—"I an't going to stand here all day," said the coachman, getting out of all reasonable patience. "You're an infernal scoundrelly villain," said Mr. Barber, getting out of all classical English.—"You are a—what Mr. Barber says," said the foreigner.—"Thank God and his goodness," ejaculated the housemaid, "here comes the Doctor;" and the portly figure of the pedagogue himself came striding pompously down the gravel-walk. He had two thick lips and a double chin, which all began wagging together.—"Well, well: what's all this argumentative elocution? I command taciturnity!"—"I'm a shilling short," said the coachman.—"He says he has got one short shilling," said the foreigner.—"Poo—poo—poo," said the thick-lips and double-chin. "Pay the fellow his superfluous claim, and appeal to magisterial authority."—"It's what we mean to do, Sir," said the English usher, "but"—and he laid his lips mysteriously to the Doctor's ear.—"A pecuniary bagatelle," said the Doctor. "It's palpable extortion,—but I'll disburse it,—and you have a legislative remedy for his avaricious demands." As the man of pomp said this, he thrust his fore-finger into an empty waistcoat-pocket—then into its fellow—and then into every pocket he had—but without any other product than a bunch of keys, two ginger lozenges, and the French mark.—"It's very peculiar," said the Doctor, "I had a prepossession of having currency to that amount. The coachman must call to-morrow for it at *Vespasian House*—or stay—I perceive my housekeeper.—Mrs. Plummer I pray just step hither and liquidate this little commercial obligation."—Now whether Mrs. Plummer had or had not a shilling, Mrs. Plummer only knows; for she did not condescend to make any search for it,—and if she had none, she was right not to take the trouble. However, she attempted to carry the point by a *coup de main*. Snatching up one of the boxes, she motioned the housemaid to do the like, exclaiming in a shrill treble key,— "Here's a pretty work indeed, about a paltry shilling! If it's worth having, it's worth calling again for,—and I suppose *Vespasian House* is not going to run away!"—"But may he I am," said the inflexible coachman, seizing a trunk with each hand.—"John, I insist on being let out," screamed the lady in the coach. "I shall be too late for dinner," roared the Thunderer in the dickey. As for the passenger on the box, he had made off during the latter part of the altercation.—"What shall we do?" said the English Classical Usher.—"God and his goodness only knows!" said the housemaid.—"I am a stranger in this country," said the Frenchman.—"You must pay the money," said the coachman.—And here it is, you brute," said Mrs. Plummer, who had made a trip to the house in the mean time; but whether she had coined it, or raised it by a subscription among the pupils, I know no more than the man in the moon.

Memoirs of Louis the Eighteenth. Written by Himself, Vols. 1 and 2. Saunders and Otley. London.

These Memoirs would be 'curious, if true.' If this elaborate and author-like production had been the work of Louis XVIII, they would have been a moral phenomenon as well as the greatest historical curiosity of the age, and certainly no kind of doubt would have been left on the mind of the public as to the authorship. It would have been so decidedly the interest of the parties possessing the MSS. to make it known, that not a step would have been left exposed and demonstrated. This has not been done: instead we have been put off by booksellers' puffs. These fabrications, when got up with a view to deceive, are neither more nor less than elaborate lies; and viewing them as such, and believing that they do deceive, and are intended to deceive, we consider it our duty to denounce them, and all such, to the contempt of the reading public.

In our opinion these Memoirs possess not one feature of genuineness, at the same time that we allow that this and other works of the same kind, shew that the Historical Lie Manufactory of Paris is exceeding well mounted.

Probably we should not have said a word on the subject had we not seen that the English translator, or the publishers, were intent upon propagating the deception in this country.

PUBLIC SEMINARIES.—The venerable Dr. L., a short time previous to his death, was invited to pray at the annual commemorative celebration at Cambridge. In the course of his prayer he beaught the Supreme to "show his blessings on Howard College, Andover Institution, the State Prison, and all other seminaries of public instruction.—Boston Transcript.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

DRURY-LANE.

STANFIELD is now a Royal Academician, and, we are told, must paint no more scenes. So much the worse for the Royal Academy, and so much the better for the Pantomime. The great R. A.'s will not have the opportunity of demonstrating that there is one of their number who can paint an acre of canvass without violation of nature or taste; and *Harlequin* may be restored to the importance of which the scene painter has deprived him. We would not go to a Pantomime to see painting, or expect tumbling at Somerset House; though PAULO display his colours on the boards, and TURNER exhibit his tricks upon the wall. We carry "the greatest happiness principle" into our amusements, and would have it prevail in plays and Parliaments. At Christmas especially, the schoolboy interest should predominate, and that interest requires that Pantomime should be restored to something more nearly resembling its pristine simplicity of decoration, and ancient exuberance of fun;—like overdressed children at a ball, what we gain in finery we lose in merriment. The old distinction, if we remember rightly, was that the Christmas entertainment should be a real Harlequinade, and the Easter pageant a display of dress, combat, and scenery. These have been confounded; and when we saw the opening scene of *Harlequin Traveller, or the World Turned Inside Out*, we anticipated still further confusion—it was so thoroughly astronomical, that, except for some blunders, we might have expected Mr. WALKER or Mr. BARTLEY to deliver us a lecture on the firmament. As it turned out, we only had a dialogue between *Orion* and *Mercury*. Then follows a pic-nic dinner of the four quarters of the world, each of which contributes some of her peculiar delicacies: this sounds very grand, but as three of them unite in tribute to every washerwoman's breakfast, and the fourth can only supply a glass of Constantia to the table of an alderman, there was not much to envy in the feast. To this party Britannia is formally introduced: we thought the lady's vagaries had been tolerably well known all over the habitable globe; but as one of her daughters is afterwards to carry off the palm of beauty, we conclude that her presentation was according to etiquette. There is then much splendid scenery—London from Greenwich, Aleppo, Cape Town, and Niagara (in several views), are in turn presented to us; while *Harlequin, Pantaloon, Clown, and Pierot*, wander in search of the paragon of female loveliness: she, of course, is found in the favoured isle, and in the person of *Columbine*. There is not much to commend in the tricks which are exhibited to us. We must again protest against the unfair practise of cribbing, by which the same devices are performed at both houses: could it be by accident that a drunken Clown, at Drury-lane, sees two moons, two lamps, two doors, and two spires; and that, at Covent-garden, another drunken Clown sees two clocks, two tables, two candles, and two moons? There are several amusing incidents: the fight in Hungerford market between old and new Billingsgate, the archery meeting, and some other scenes, excited much laughter. The *Harlequin* (HOWELL) exhibited great agility, and some astonishing feats of strength; the *Clowns* bumped themselves about very jaudably, and the *Columbine* danced prettily; but of this there is rather too much. There is one performer who deserves special notice, though we are not of those who admire the nature of his performances—a Mr. GREEN, probably the same person we have seen at *Astley's*, is an astonishing posture-master; his distortions are most unhuman; it was well remarked that his bones must be made of Indian rubber! such is their elasticity. Upon the whole, though *Harlequin Traveller* cannot vie with the Pantomimes of the olden time, it is a fair specimen of modern Harlequinade, and deserves a run.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Puss in Boots, or, Harlequin and the Miller's Son, is defective in every point which should distinguish legitimate Pantomime; it wants fun, frolic, bumps, bustle, bloody noses, cracked crowns, blunders, and buffoonery. We are, indeed, grievously curtailed of our fair proportion of Christmas amusements,—a long introductory story at the beginning, and a long moving panorama at the end, contract the Harlequinade to the short space of an hour, not fifteen minutes of which is occupied in the proper business of the night. *Harlequin* has lost his spirit of mischief, *Columbine* her arch amateness, and the *Clowns* their roguish foolery. Even BARNES can make little of the meagre relics of the ancient *Pantaloon*. He never once excites our nicer sympathies, is neither blown up nor beheaded, run through the body by his daughter, nor shot by his son-in-law, as a *Pantaloon* ought to be. He does not get a single tumble which can endanger his neck or limbs, or raise in our mind's eye the pleasing images of a shop-shutter, four Irish hod-bearers, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He is, in truth, a prosperous old gentleman, who toddles through his lean and slippered age with as little obstacle as lovers and servants can well interpose for his annoyance. *Harlequin* has little to do, and *Columbine* less. He has two or three ordinary jumps, and one in which the trick of instant reappearance in another dress is repeated from last season. There are no transformations with even the slightest pretensions to novelty or ingenuity. The lady is very agile, but not exceedingly graceful. Her principal amusement seems to be jumping upon gentlemen's backs, and standing there with considerable steadiness and pertinacity. This is a feat which, figuratively, many girls perform every day with equal activity and perseverance,—as to the steadiness of their positions we say nothing. Though we greatly dislike long semi-dramatic introductions, we must not withhold our praise from Miss POOLE, who plays the *Miller's Youngest Son*; nor from Miss MARENCHON, her big *Tom Cat*, who was very amusing. He must be reminded, however, that cratching under the arm-pit is the peculiar action of the monkeys,

not of the cat. Let us note, by the way, that, considering the fate of MAZURIER, poor PARSLÖE, and others, who have died by premature old age or accident, the consequence of the excessive distortion necessary to the representation of the habits of animals, we would rather not see children trained to this dangerous employment. We have said that there is little fun in the Pantomime; we do not class the Dutch Cheese and Brussels Sprouts, nor even the Protocol Press and the Bottle of Smoke, as very favourable specimens; but the retort on YATES is fair, and, as far as a dummy can personate the most voluble mimic of the day, was well performed. So also was the *double* of JOHN REEVE, as *Cupid*, though he could neither dance so well, nor act so expressively, as his great original. The Panorama did not please us much: it was generally well done, but had considerable faults; among others, the attempt to paint the flash and smoke of a gun was conspicuously out of place: where all moving things were represented in motion, it is absurd that so rapid and transitory a movement should alone remain stationary. The ordinary scenery is all good—some very gorgeous. The last scene pleased us more than any thing of the kind we have ever witnessed; its colouring was elegantly beautiful; but the stage should have been better filled, and the figurantes better dressed, to do it full justice.

Mem.—There is some political confusion in the mind of the author. In the present day the *long-heads* have ceased to be the *nobodies*. Note, also, that the firing of corn-fields is too serious a thing to make a joke of, even in a Pantomime.

THE TORIES AND THE REFORM ACT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In the *Examiner* of last week Mr. Hall Dare is accused of inconsistency, because he said that, as the Reform Bill had become law, he would support it in its spirit. Now, as Sir R. Peel and other Tories used the same expression, it seems desirable to attach to it some definite meaning, in order that Reformers may understand the amount of gratitude which they owe to the aforesaid gentlemen.

Do the Tories mean that they will support the measures to which the Reform Bill was intended to lead? This is clearly not their meaning: such measures as a Repeal of the Corn Laws, Church Reform, Retrenchment, &c., they will doubtless oppose to the utmost. Nor can it be hoped that they will even so far support the Bill as to enable the enlarged constituency to vote with freedom: the Ballot they will certainly oppose. Will they institute a rigid inquiry into the disgraceful proceedings at Liverpool, Norwich, Hertford, &c.? What then do the Tories mean when they claim support from the people, on the ground that they will give effect to the Reform Bill? Do they mean anything more than that voters shall not be shot by the returning officer when they go to the poll? It is to be feared not, and consequently there is no ground for a charge of inconsistency, for they are but pursuing that course which they cannot quit without ceasing to be Tories. There was enough of courage and perseverance to get the Bill; and doubtless there will be enough of courage to keep it and enforce it, without the aid of Sir R. Peel or Mr. Dare.

There is also another subject worthy of notice, viz. the fracas at Bath, in which, it need not be denied, Mr. Roebuck does not appear to advantage. Recently there seemed ground for hoping that the practice of duelling was nearly extinct, except in the army. The tone of the better part of the Press on this subject, and the feelings of society, did furnish ground for such a hope. But when men who profess to act on the principle of utility are found to countenance it by their practice, then it does seem time to despair of mankind, and to fear that Doomsday alone will put a stop to that wretched relic of the feudal ages. Much satisfaction, indeed, to his constituents, and to all who hope that mankind will be benefited by his services, to have heard that Mr. Roebuck had been shot by Mr. Foster!

Dec. 25.

A. T.

[Our correspondent does not see the dilemma in which the Tories stand. They insisted that the revolutionary or anarchical consequences of the Bill were inevitable, and therefore, by their own showing, they profess a vain thing when they propose to oppose the measures to which the Reform leads. Either they have said more than was in their own opinion true, or they are now attempting impossibilities.]

REFUSAL OF CHURCH RATES.

A meeting of the vestry of Lambeth parish, called by the churchwardens for the purpose of assessing the inhabitants for the repair of the parish church, was held on Friday.—Mr. Hanwood moved that a penny rate be granted to defray certain expenses for repairs, lawyer's bill, eating and drinking for certain parish officers, &c.—After various items of the account had been objected to, Mr. FALL gave a particular account of the building of St. Mary's Chapel, and characterised the whole transaction as a gross fraud upon the parish. He also brought up and caused to be read a petition to the Commissioners for building additional churches, agreed to in January 1832, and which exposed, in eloquent language, a case of jobbers more gross than is often met with, even in the annals of parochial misgovernment. The petitioners objected in principle to the grievous impost, by which the dissenters of Lambeth were called upon to contribute to the repairs of a church from which they derived no benefit.

Mr. CARPENTER spoke against the injustices of compulsory payments for the support of a religious establishment, particularly as the professors of the dominant sect constituted a very small minority of the inhabitants of Lambeth. In that parish there were ten places of worship belonging to the Church, and twenty-seven to the Dissenters. So that, in addition to supporting their own twenty-seven places, the Dissenters were to be taxed for the ten belonging to the Episcopal sect. He concluded by moving, as an amendment to the motion for the rate, resolutions condemning the principle of the impost, and recommending to the members of the established Church, resident in Lambeth, a voluntary contribution to defray the expenses connected with their own worship, and to relieve those who dissent from it from a compulsory tax of the most obnoxious and odious character.

This amendment was seconded and ably supported by several petitioners, and carried by an overwhelming majority.—A poll was then demanded under Sturges Bourne's Act, and the vestry clerk declared the numbers to be—for the amendment, 81; for the rate, 89.—Mr. CARPENTER, however, insisted upon the Chairman also putting the question for the original resolution, which he consented to do, after considerable discussion; but on another amendment (refusing the rate on the ground of uncollected arrears) having been moved, the vestry clerk, the parish attorney, and others of their party again insisted that the original resolution was carried by the rejection of the amendments, and that, therefore,

the Chairman need not put either the motion or the amendment.—The Chairman was still willing to put the amendment, and was about to do so, when Mr. HARWOOD, the rector's warden, said he would take upon himself the responsibility of levying the rate without any further proceeding on the part of the vestry.—The shouts of indignation which this declaration called forth must have been heard in the palace of the Archbishop.

Mr. Carpenter reminded the Vestry that no rate had been voted, and he was sure that no rate would be paid. He then called upon all who were determined to resist it, to hold up their hands; and nearly every person present responded to the call. He then called upon those who would pay to hold up their hands; upon which Mr. Wood, the parish attorney, held up his solitary hand, amidst roars of laughter.—The Vestry then broke up.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR COUNTIES.

Carmarthen—E. H. Adams and Hon. G. R. Trevor.
Durham (South)—Pease and Bowes.
Gloucester (West)—Berkeley and Moreton.
Lincoln (parts of)—Lindsay, &c.—Pelham and Sir W. Ingleby.
Northumberland (South)—Bell and Beaumont.

IRELAND.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Belfast (Town)—Lord A. Chichester and E. Tennant.
Cork (City)—Callaghan and Dr. Baldwin.
Derry (County)—Sir R. Bateson and T. Jones.
Donegal (County)—Sir E. Hayes and Col. Connolly.
Dublin (County)—Fitzsimon and Evans.
Galway (Town)—Lynch and M'Lachlin.
Kildare (County)—Ruthven and K. M. O'Ferrall.
Kerry (County)—F. W. Mullins and C. O'Connell.
Limerick (County)—Hon. R. Fitzgibbon and Hon. S. O'Grady.
Limerick (City)—W. Roche and D. Roche.
Longford (County)—White and Rourke.
Leitrim (County)—Lord Clements and S. White.
Monaghan (County)—Sergeant Perrin and Hon. Mr. Blaney.
Mayo (County)—John Browne and D. Browne.
Queen's (County)—Sir Charles Coote and — Lator.
Sligo (Borough)—J. Martin.
Waterford (County)—Sir R. Keane and J. M. Galway.
Waterford (City)—Christmas and Barron.
Wexford (County)—Carew and Lambert.
Wicklow (County)—J. Gratton and Howard.
Yorkshire (North Riding)—Hon. W. Duncombe and E. S. Caley.

SCOTLAND.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Aberdeen (County)—Captain Gordon.
Andrew's, Salt (District of Burghs)—Andrew Johnston.
Ayr—Mr. Kennedy.
Ayrshire—A. Oswald.
Banffshire—Ferguson.
Berwick (County)—C. Marjoribanks.
Bute (County)—Lord Stewart de Rothsay.
Dumfries (Burghs)—Gen. Sharpe.
Dumfriesshire—J. C. Colquhoun.
Elgin and Nairn (United Counties)—Hon. F. W. Grant.
Falkirk—W. D. Gillon.
Greenock—Wallace.
Haddington (County)—Balfour.
Kilmarnock—Dunlop.
Kinross (County)—Adm. Adam.
Lanark (County)—Maxwell.
Linlithgow (Burghs)—Gillon.
Nairn and Forres (Burghs)—Col. Bailey.
Perth (City)—L. Oliphant.
Rosburghshire—Capt. Elliot.
Renfrewshire—Sir M. S. Stewart.
Selkirk—Pringle.
Stirling—Lord Dalmeny.
Stirlingshire—Adm. Fleming.
Wick (Burghs)—J. Loch, no opposition.

STATE OF POLLS.

Perthshire (1st day)—Earl of Ormelie, 1631; Sir G. Murray, 1064. Majority for Earl Ormelie, 507; which is considered decisive, as there are only about 400 more to poll.
Newry (Borough) Dec. 26—Lord M. Hill, 467; W. Maguire, 404.
Cork (County) Dec. 24—O'Connor, 292; Parry, 284; Bernard, 243; Morris, 185; King, 86.

THE MINISTERS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—To be sure, the servants of the King have so long been in the habit of treating the House of Commons with contempt; the House has been so long their obedient tool; the Members have so long been accustomed silently to acquiesce in the notion that the King's servants had a right to be able to command a majority of the House; that no Member had a right to expect a Bill to pass, unless it were brought in under their protection or sanction; that there was a local situation of distinction in the House, which of right belonged to the servants of the King; that it was proper to address them by the names of their offices, and as superiors of the other Members of the House; that it was presumption in any other Member of Parliament to attempt to move in any business of importance, in the absence of these servants of the King; and that, in short, the House of Commons were called together merely for the sake of form, to give a legal sanction to the acts by which the money was taken out of the pockets of the people, and disposed of at the mere will and pleasure of these servants. So long have these notions prevailed, so submissive and so abject has been the demeanour of the House of Commons, that, when one reflects on the matter, one is not so much surprised at the daring temerity of Mr. Stanley. I trust, however, that he is destined to experience a correction of these notions in his mind; I trust that he is destined to see his arrogance repressed, and that, defective as the Reform Bill unquestionably is, it will be found to have drawn together a set of men, a large part of whom will scorn to crouch down and own themselves to be the servants of the servants of the King.—*Cobbett's Register.*

COPPER IN THE BLOOD, &c.—M. Sarzeau's article on the presence of minute quantities of copper in organic matters concludes this number. We several months since published the results of M. Sarzeau's early experiments, lately corroborated by a British chemist, and sufficient to establish the interesting fact which the title of the present essay describes. Some doubts having been thrown by M. Chevreul on the accuracy of M. Sarzeau's observations, he has repeated, modified, and extended his experiments, and arrived at the fullest corroboration of his former statements. Copper must, consequently, be for the future enumerated as a constituent of the blood as well as iron, and the earthy and alkaline salts. In addition to the mode of analysis he formerly recommended, and which has been

already published in the *Lancet*, M. Sarzeau in this article dwells on the blowpipe as an agent of wonderful delicacy in the detection of copper. These important facts must evidently be carefully remembered in medico-legal investigations relating to the cupreous poisons.—*Lancet.*

ROBESPIERRE.—Austere, simple in manners, incorruptible, [“At the time,” says Napoleon, “that he was deluging France with blood, if Pitt had offered him two millions of money to betray the republic, he would have rejected it with disdain,”] inflexible, he attained to distinction by the strictness of his principles, by the unity of his purposes, and by a certain want of versatility and resources, which confined him to that place in the political machine into which opportunity had forced him, and for which alone he was fitted. Brought up with hopes of making a figure at the bar, and prevented by want of capacity for public speaking, disappointed vanity is said to have become the ruling passion of his life, and the love of power the sole, unremitting motive of all his actions. As he could not inspire admiration, he would at least excite fear; and as he could not distinguish himself by a superior display of talents, he would be foremost in the field of action by the unbending and remorseless nature of his will. He had no other passions or pursuits to divert him from this single one; the dryness and rigidity of his understanding made him a dupe and instrument of certain abstract dogmas; and the regularity of his life and the absence of common vices, lent a colour, both in his own eyes and those of others, to his pretensions to political virtue. It is remarkable that he lived in the same house from the time he came from Arras till he was taken to the scaffold—a house in the Rue St. Honoré, belonging to a carpenter of the name of Duplessis, whose daughter he was to have married. Tallien, who knew him well, said of him, that he had more virtue than those who beheaded him; that he meant well, but was a coward. The truth is in one word, he was a natural bigot, that is, a person extremely tenacious of certain feelings and opinions, from an utter inability to conceive of any thing beyond them, or to suppose that others do; and he was ready, like all such persons (monks, inquisitors, sectaries) to sacrifice every thing else to the establishing those opinions, and strengthening the influence that enabled him to do so.—*Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon.*

INSTRUCTION FOR CHILDREN.—Amongst the various pieces of instruction which are given in a new periodical work for children, called *The Parent's Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction*, there is one tale called “A walk in the garden after a shower,” to which we would recommend attention, as a useful substitute for the absurd sentimental stories with which children's books are filled; which are read as a task, and only produce the effect of wearying them and preventing any voluntary reading. In the tale to which we allude, the parent walks into the garden, and gives the children information calculated to excite an interest in surrounding external objects. Some frogs are seen in the garden, when the parent, after having given an account of the progress of the animal, from the tadpole to the full-grown frog, imparts the following illustrative information, in answer to the further inquiries of the children:—“The edible frog is so much admired as a delicate dish in Austria, that thirty or forty thousand are brought at a time to the city of Vienna. The people who provide frogs for the market keep them in large holes, covered over in the winter with straw. In these holes the frogs never become quite torpid. When large numbers of the edible frog are croaking together, they make so loud a noise as to be heard at a great distance. It is a larger kind of frog than the common frog, and much more courageous; but it is not nearly so often seen in this country. When pursued by a snake it will take immense leaps, croaking so sharply that it sounds like the shriek of a child; but, when closely attacked, it will never yield till forced by its enemy. I have never seen a frog climb a tree, but I have often observed them climbing a wall, where two walls meet, and supporting themselves by pressing their feet against both sides. There is a beautiful green frog, both in America and in Europe, that lives amongst the topmost branches of trees, where its wings from branch to branch, something like a monkey, but its feet are very differently formed to those of our frogs. * * * The common toad so abounds in some parts of South America, as in Carthage and Porto Bello, that in rainy weather, not only the marshy ground, but the gardens, courts, and streets, are almost covered with them. In these countries the toad is of great size, the smallest being at least six inches long. If it happen to rain during the night, it is then still worse: they crawl about in such great numbers that they almost touch one another. On such occasions it is almost impossible to stir out of doors without trampling them under foot at every step. * * * The negroes of Senegal, in travelling across the burning sands of that country, are in the habit of applying a toad to their foreheads for the sake of its refreshing coolness. Both frogs and toads are always covered with moisture, though this moisture is more abundant at one time than at another. It defends their skin from the heat of the air and sun. The bite of the toad produces a slight inflammation that occasions no real inconvenience. * * * A gentleman in Devonshire kept a tame toad, which continued in his garden for nearly thirty-six years. It was generally found near the steps of the hall-door. By being constantly fed, it became so tame as always to come out of its hole in an evening when a candle was brought, and to look up as if it expected to be carried into the house, when it was frequently fed with insects. It appeared most fond of maggots, which were kept for it in bran. When the maggots were placed on the table, it would fix its eyes on them and remain quite still for a moment, and then dart out its tongue so quickly, and swallow the worm so instantly, that the eye could not follow it. The motion was faster than winking the eye. This favourite toad was injured by a tame raven, who seeing it one day peep out of its hole, pecked an eye out, and although the poor toad lived a year after, it never recovered from the wound.”—With the exception of a word here and there (such for example as “edible,” which might be explained as being a word used instead of the English word “eatable,” or as a substitute to the equivalent phrase, “a frog which is good to eat.”)—there is nothing in this which might not be well understood by a very young child without explanation. The conception is aided, at each step, by wood-cut engravings of the various animals treated of, in their different stages of existence, so exact, that if he have seen the objects themselves, the child cannot mistake them when he does see them.

RABELAIS.—The grave Thuanus bears the following testimony to this agreeable writer:—“He composed a most ingenious work, in which he threw very shrewd and laughable strictures on men of every rank in society.” There is, no doubt, much pleasantry and good sense in Rabelais, and if one is not a Stoic, the reading of him promotes great cheerfulness in the mind. A man of sense and virtue can peruse this author with edification, and distinguish properly his rudeness and buffoonery, with the same kind of smile that a spectator would look upon the picture of St. Jean & Lyon, of the Conception of St. John, represented by Zacharias and Elizabeth, both lying in bed together.—*Sorbiere.*

THROUGHFARE TO HEAVEN STOPPED UP IN INDIA.—CASHYON DEL LUSHINGTON.—I have found my way to a very holy place, and to a place than Allahabad, which you perhaps know is remarkable for its situation, being on the Delta formed by the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, and was used till lately by the natives as a high road to Heaven.

The Ganges is accounted supremely holy: any person drowned therein must necessarily go to Heaven—and under such an idea millions of people assemble annually on the point where the two rivers meet, and many used to throw themselves into the holy stream and drown. For a long time this practice was unchecked by the government and police, on the ground that the religion and ceremonies of Hindoos should be respected as far as possible. However, the Judge of the district proclaimed that any person who chose to drown might do as he liked; but if any one were found assisting or exhorting such person, the assistance and exhortation would be regarded as necessary to a murder, and punished by hanging. The people assisting were boatmen and Brahmins—the former taking the persons who wished to drown some distance out into deep water, and the latter endeavouring to strengthen the minds, and keep off the relations, who usually did all in their power to persuade the drowners to alter their determinations. The effect of the proclamation was instantaneous: the boatmen would not lend their services, and the Brahmins were silent; drowners had not resolution to do the awful deed, and thus the practice is nearly obsolete.—*From a Correspondent in India.*

WATERING PLACES IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Baden, the well-known and much-frequented watering-place, has been long celebrated. The following account of it in the fifteenth century is interesting. Those warriors who would wife away the interval between one campaign and another agreeably betook themselves to Baden in Aargau. Here, in a narrow valley, where the Limmat flows through its rocky bed, are hot springs of highly medicinal properties. Hither, to the numerous houses of public entertainment, resorted prelates, abbots, monks, nuns, soldiers, statesmen, and all sorts of artificers. As in our fashionable watering places, most of the visitors merely sought to dissipate ennui, enjoy life, and pursue pleasure, the baths were most crowded at an early hour in the morning, and those who did not bathe resorted thither to see acquaintances, with whom they could hold conversation from the galleries round the bath rooms, while the bathers played at various games, or ate from floating tables. Lovely females did not disdain to sue for alms from the gallery loungers, who throw down coins of small amount to enjoy the ensuing scramble. Flowers were strewn on the surface of the water, and the vaulted roof rang with music, vocal and instrumental. Towards noon the company sallied forth to the meadows in the neighbourhood, acquaintances were easily made, and strangers soon became familiar. The pleasures of the table were followed by jovial pledges in swift succession, till life and drum summoned to the dance. Now fell the last barriers of reserve and decorum; and it is time to drop a veil over the scene. But what horror seized the dissolute crowd when intelligence suddenly reached them that the plague was spreading its ravages over the land! Instant flight to the farthest mountain recesses hardly baffled contagion; youth and strength afforded no security; even love and friendship yielded to the universal panic, and the sick were left to die without consolation or attendance. The wrath of God was traced in this visitation; the churches filled with penitent and penance-performing sinners, and pilgrimages were made with all contrition and humility. Yet scarcely had the scourge ceased to be felt, when the old mode of life was resumed as eagerly as ever.—*Lardner's Cyclopædia: History of Switzerland.*

FOREST SCHOOLS.—There are a number of forest academies in Germany, particularly in the small states of central Germany, in the Hartz, Thuringia, &c. The principal branches taught in them are the following:—Forest botany, mineralogy, zoology, chymistry, by which the learner is taught the natural history of forests, and the mutual relations, &c., of the different kingdoms of nature. He is also instructed in the care and chase of game, and in the surveying and cultivation of forests, so as to understand the mode of raising all kinds of wood, and supplying a new growth as fast as the old is taken away. The pupil is, too, instructed in the administration of the forest taxes and police, and all that relates to forests, considered as a branch of revenue.—*Mirror.*

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.—Napoleon's famous expedition into Italy was laid out with reference to the actual existence of a communication between France and Lombardy, by the Simplon; and in May, 1800, General Balthazard set out, at the head of 1400 men and eight pieces of cannon, to seek a new route over the Alps. The adventures of this forlorn hope of the Simplon are detailed by Disjonyal, second in command of the expedition, in a dispatch to Berthier; and never was a story more French or more interesting. At one place, in the midst of the mountains, they found that the rude bridge over which they expected to pass had been swept away by an avalanche. The chasm was sixty feet broad, with perpendicular sides, and a torrent roaring at the bottom; but General Balthazard only remarked to the men, that they were ordered to cross, and that cross they must. A volunteer speedily presented himself, who, clambering to the bottom of the precipice, eyed deliberately the gloomy gulf before him. In vain "the angry Spirit of the Waters shrieked;" for the veteran, a mountaineer perhaps himself, saw that the foundations of the bridge, which were nothing more than holes in the bed of the torrent, to receive the extremities of the poles, which had supported a transverse pole above, were still left, and not many feet under the surface. He called to his companions to fasten the end of a cord to the precipice above, and sling down the rest of the coil to him. With this burthen on his shoulders, he then stepped boldly, but cautiously into the water, fixing his legs in the foundation-holes of the bridge. As he sunk deeper and deeper in his progress through the roaring stream, bending up against the current, and seeming to grapple with it as with a human enemy, it may be imagined that the spectacle was viewed with intense interest by his comrades above. Sometimes the holes were far apart, and, in striding from one to the other, it seemed a miracle that he was not swept away; sometimes they were too shallow to afford sufficient purchase, and, as he stood swaying and tottering for a moment, a smothered cry burst from the hearts of the spectators—converted into a shout of triumph and applause as he suddenly sprung forward another step, plunged his leg into a deeper crevice, and remained steady. Sometimes the holes were too deep, a still more imminent danger; and once or twice there was nothing visible of the adventurer above the surface but his arms and head, his wild eyes glaring like those of a water-demon amidst the spray, and his teeth seen fiercely clenched through the dripping and disordered muscchio. The wind, in the mean time, increased every moment, and as it went moaning through the chasm, whenever it struck the river, the black waters rose with a burst and a shriek. The spirit of human daring at last conquered, and the soldier stood panting on the opposite precipice. What was gained by the exploit? The rope, stretched across the chasm and fastened firmly at either side, was as good as Waterloo-bridge to the gallant Frenchmen; General Balthazard himself was the first to follow the volunteer; and after him a thousand men, knapsacked, armed, and accoutred, swung themselves one by one across the abyss, a slender cord their only support, and an Alpine torrent their only foe. The terror of the Austrian posts may be conceived when they saw a thousand men rushing down upon them from the Alps by passes which nature herself has fortified with seemingly inaccessible ramparts. The famous battle

of Marengo took place immediately after; and the construction of the military road of the Simplon was decreed. It was eventually found that the route of the Simplon shortened the distance from Paris to Milan by nearly fifty leagues.—*Heath's Picturesque Annual: Travelling Sketches, by Leitch Ritchie, Esq.*

RELIGION IN SPANISH AMERICA.—Capt. Hall, in his voyages gives an account of a grand dinner in Mexico, which was attended by "the very best society" of the city of Tepic; and mentions the feats of a merry Biscayan, who, dressing himself like a cook, served up what he called a "pie," for the mental gratification of the party. He first "indicated, by signs, that a large dish was to be supposed before him, into which he pretended to place a number of ingredients, naming each as he affected to put it into his pie. These ingredients consisted principally of his friends, some of whom he inserted whole; of others he appropriated merely some ridiculous quality or characteristic peculiarity; and as he chose only such persons as were present, the laugh went round against each in his turn. His satire was sometimes very severe, especially against the ladies; and at length he pretended, after a long and witty preface, to cut up the curate, who was sitting opposite, and thrust him into the dish, to the unspeakable delight of the company. No one enjoyed the laugh more than the priest himself. His last feat was one which certainly would not have been permitted a year or two before in a country so bigoted, or indeed in any country under Spanish controul. Having taken a tablecloth, he dressed himself like a priest, and assuming the most ludicrous gravity of countenance, went through a part of the ceremony of high mass, to the infinite delight of the company, who shook the house with peals of laughter. The curate was no where to be seen during this exhibition."—*Constable's Miscellany.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ANTWERP.

SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL.—A telegraphic despatch, received in town on Tuesday, dated Lillo, Dec. 24, gave the following announcement:—General Chasse has just signed with General Saint Cyr Nugues, the most advantageous capitulation possible for the French. The garrison are to remain prisoners of war till Holland gives up the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek." On Sunday morning the battery in breach continued to fire till 10 o'clock, when the shot had completely destroyed the counter forts, and made the breach practicable. The French continued to sap the counterscarp to the extremities of the two descents to the fosse, and every thing was prepared for throwing in the fascines, to make a way to the breach; when, at nine o'clock, two superior officers of the citadel, the bearers of authority from General Chasse, presented themselves to the advanced posts of the esplanade, and demanded to be conducted to head-quarters. The firing on both sides ceased at half-past 10; the two officers being in conference with Marshal Gerard.—General Chasse demanded as the condition of his surrender that his garrison should be allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and should be permitted to convey the *materiel* of the garrison, &c., to Holland.—Marshal Gerard refused the latter part, and would consent to the former only on the following conditions:—Baron Chasse was to have his choice of marching out at the head of his garrison with all the honours of war, forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek being at the same time given up to the French; or, if those forts were not given up, the Baron and his garrison to surrender as prisoners of war, and so to remain until those forts were in possession of the French.—After a negotiation which occupied some hours, Chasse accepted the latter terms, and agreed to surrender himself and his men as prisoners of war, he not having, as he alleges, any right to control the commandants of the two forts.—In consequence of this, a detachment of French took possession of the demi-lune and of the gate of the citadel, leading to the Esplanade, and it was arranged that at noon the Dutch garrison were to lay down their arms on the glacis of the citadel, and retire to the rear of the French army. The citadel was then to have been given up to the Belgian troops.

The condition of the Citadel of Antwerp, when taken possession of by Major de la Fontaine, is said to have been most deplorable. Not a house was left which could shelter the garrison; their ammunition and provisions were either destroyed, burnt, or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's ration. The casemates, or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs. When the soldiers laid down their arms, a Dutch officer took his sword and dashed it to the ground, evidently in a state of great excitement. An aide-de-camp of Gerard's advanced, took it up, and handing it back to him with much kindness of manner said, "Keep your sword, Sir, it will be time enough to deliver it up when it is demanded. In the mean time it cannot be in better hands than your own." It is said that the Dutchman seemed overwhelmed with the generosity of one of his chivalrous conquerors. All the officers, however, were allowed to retain their swords, as their condition will depend upon the answer of King William to the stipulations of the capitulation. Should he refuse to comply, the garrison of the citadel will be sent prisoners to France; on the contrary, if he accept the conditions, they will be conducted to the frontier with all the honours of war.

The Citadel of Antwerp having surrendered, the general question is, "What next?" This is one of that numerous class of questions more easily asked than answered; but, as every one puts it, it may be worth while to refer to the Articles of the Convention, by virtue of which the Citadel has been taken, and a French army is now in the occupation of Belgium. Article the Fourth is in the following words:—"If the measure pointed out in the preceding Article become necessary, its object shall be limited to the expulsion of the Netherlands troops from the Citadel, and the forts and places dependent upon it; and his Majesty the King of the French, in his lively solicitude for the independence of Belgium, as far as that of all established Governments, expressly undertakes not to occupy any of the fortified places of Belgium by the French troops, which shall be employed in the above service; and when the Citadel of Antwerp, and the Forts and Places dependent upon it, shall have been evacuated by the Netherlands troops, they will be immediately delivered up to the military authorities of the King of the Belgians, and the French troops will immediately retire within the French territories." We have put in italics the passage which immediately bears upon the question of "What next?" It is clear, beyond the possibility of doubt, that on the surrender of the Citadel of Antwerp and its dependent forts, the French army, by the terms of the Convention, is bound to retire from Belgium, without reference to any questions in dispute between Holland and Belgium, and without reference to any hypothetical political considerations or ulterior proceedings.—*Courier.*

TURKEY. **CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.**—The news that was current here at the departure of the last mail, that Koniah was taken by the Egyptians, is not only not confirmed, but positive information has been received that that important place has been placed in such a state of defence by Reuf Pacha, who was chief in command, *ad interim*, that it was quite able to resist an attack. The Grand Vizier himself has accelerated his march in such a manner, that it is highly probable that he is already arrived at the head quarters in that town. The continued bad weather and heavy rains may, however, have not a little impeded the march of his troops, and the conveyance of the artillery and provisions. The fear that the operations might be thereby retarded, and the desire to be assured of the measures taken for the subsistence of the army, have induced the Sultan to send his chief favourite, Fewzi Ahmed Pacha, on a mission, the chief object of which is said to be to inspect the depots, the magazines, &c., for which purpose he has set out a few days ago by way of Brussa to Krutakia.—*Austrian Observer.*

NOTICES.

The Westmeath and Kilkenny Elections in our next.
A correspondent can hardly believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury said that if Bishopricks were reduced below 4,500l. a-year, men of family would not be tempted to enter the Church. It is written in the Parliamentary Records. We remarked upon the shameless declaration at the time, and often since, and will give the particulars if required.
We have not had time to read the book about which X. Y. inquires, but we have heard the very highest character of it from men whose judgment is of the first authority.

THE EXAMINER.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The Ballot.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30, 1832.

News was received at Antwerp on Thursday, that King William positively refuses to give up the forts Lillo and Leikenshoek, otherwise than by force, and not as required by the terms of the capitulation.

As no attempt was made to relieve Antwerp, so we presume none will be made to relieve the forts now in question when they are attacked. The order given by this man is, therefore, an order given for the slaughter of so many of his subjects as may fall in maintaining a fruitless resistance, and sacrificing the lives of the besiegers. This is barbarism worthy of the middle ages, and calls for all available retribution on the crowned ruffian at whose instance it is perpetrated, if not on the people who consent to remain his instruments. They have no longer an excuse, even the most sordid; now that Antwerp is saved, there is little commercial resentment on the part of the Dutch merchants to gratify. We take it for granted that arrangements have been made to deduct the expenses of the war from the quota which it was agreed Belgium should pay to Holland. We do not recollect any similar instance of barbarism of forts being defended, or of men being slaughtered, without a prospect of relief, having occurred during the whole of the last war. To the immediate consequences of this resistance and outrage on civilisation to the persons engaged in its perpetration, must be added the demoralising effects of the spectacle of military operations, the pernicious interest taken in them, the consequent excitement given to the maleficent passions, covered by the words "military honour and glory," and familiarising the public mind to rejoicings in slaughter and havoc on the largest scale.

These are, however, matters which have hitherto rarely entered into the consideration of rulers, and we do not, therefore contend that they should be made responsible for a class of mischiefs, of the existence of which they were unconscious, but which are nevertheless evils of the first magnitude. The sympathy found in this country for the selfish and immoral ruler, marks the extent of brutality pervading the faction from whose domination the people have happily relieved themselves.

With the exception of the events above adverted to, connected with the siege of Antwerp, there has been no foreign news of importance during the week. The Pacha of Egypt still continues to gain upon the Sultan.

The science of war is undoubtedly to be viewed as a means of putting an end to the uncertainty and temptations to destructive enterprises, in the success of which glory chiefly subsists, and as giving power to the possessors of capital, and thereby security to the empire of civilisation. But we trust the time will arrive when military successes will be no more regarded as matters of glory, than is the amputation of limbs, or the successful performance of surgical operations; for war can only be rightly conducted on the principle expounded by Bentham, as governing the application of punishment: Never, on the occasion of the treatment to be given to delinquents, never will I suffer myself to be guided by any other wish or rule, than that by which a surgeon is guided in the treatment given to his patients. No more will I be guided by anger in the one case than he is in the other. Never will I concur, in administering to any such patient of mine, pain in any quantity, exceeding the least that in my eyes is sufficient for preserving the whole community, himself included, from pain in some greater quantity.

As instances of the demoralising effects of these proceedings, we might cite the praises given to the Duke of Orleans for his exposure of himself in the trenches, and other such acts, which are held forth to the French people as triumphant proofs of his qualifications to rule the destinies of millions. Had he, by investigation and study, worked out any new and beneficent principle of legislation—had he written daily works displaying enlarged views, or a mind with superior powers of judgment, he would be regarded with distrust or apprehension; but by the display of personal courage, which is also displayed in a greater or less proportion by every hero who serves at a shilling a-day,

and is possessed in the highest degree by the classes who possess the powers of judgment in the lowest proportion, his qualifications are supposed to be placed beyond the slightest doubt. The practical lesson taught is, that government is a matter of sentiment, and that "gallantry," or an exercise of animal courage, is all that is needful in government, which comes by instinct, and needs no superior mental attainments.

It is stated at the west end of the town that one of the first questions submitted to the House of Lords, on the re-assembling of parliament, will be Lord Brougham's bill for separating the legislative and judicial functions of the Great Seal. It is also said, that in case the bill should pass into a law, Lincoln's Inn Hall will in the first place be offered to the present Master of the Rolls, and, in case of his declining its acceptance, which is very probable, to the Attorney-General (Sir Wm. Horne), but that, under any circumstances, Lord Brougham will retain the wool-sack.—*Globe.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been labouring hard to bring some of the more obstinate of the superior clergy to agree with the moderate portion in some regulations for ameliorating the condition of the poor clergy, and we understand that his exertions have not been without effect.—*Court Journal.*

It is now repeated that Prince Talleyrand retires from his Ambassadorial duties at the British Court, in March next, unless some unforeseen circumstance of importance should arise in the political horizon.

The following passage is extracted from a very able article in the *Spectator* of last Sunday:—"The moment chosen by Lord Althorp to declare that the Whigs are Anti-Reformers is worthy of notice. If the declaration had been made a month sooner, would Sir John Hobhouse have been returned for Westminster? Sir John would give no pledges, not one; he would have lost the election if he had told the electors—pledging himself as Lord Althorp has done—that Ministers intend to treat the Reform Bill as a final measure. Until nothing could alter the result of the Borough elections, the Whigs allowed the public to suppose that they intended to proceed with Reform. But with a view to the County elections, in which the Tories have so much influence, an Anti-Reform declaration from Ministers was calculated to serve Whig candidates. Honest Lord Althorp—plain, simple, candid Lord Althorp—makes that declaration in the very nick of time, just when the Borough elections are virtually over, and the County elections are about to begin. Practice makes perfect, and the Whigs are becoming not less adroit than the Tories: Lord Lyndhurst and Mr Holmes never managed more skillfully."

The *Globe* divides the new members into three classes,—Conservatives, Reformers, and Radicals, of which the numbers of the second are overwhelming. We can very well understand what the *Globe* means by Conservatives; what it means by Radicals, as distinguished from Reformers, we do not understand. If it means, by Radicals, those members who are disposed to push Reform farther and faster than the ministers will like, we suspect that the proportion of such Reformers is much larger than the *Globe* will admit.—*Whitehaven Herald.*

PREFERMENT ILLUSTRATED.—We are informed that the sacred duty performed on St. Thomas's day, at the Cathedral Church, was deserted by the Dean of St. Asaph, the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Rector of Hanken, of Llan Narydd, Llavyair, Tail Hanau, Dauvair, Credley, Vicar of Beoneyard, and Prebend of Hereford, because he was gone to poll for the Conservative Candidate, in the county of Denbigh. Here are pluralities, non-residence, and performance of spiritual duties, with a vengeance!—*Chronicle.*

INTERESTS OF THE MIDDLE AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—At the present time, as we said upon a former occasion, the middle classes are almost equally depressed with the working classes, and they would gladly make common cause with them to obtain relief. But this being obtained, by a remission or a modification of taxation, the labourers would be abandoned;—unprotected by the law, and incapable of obtaining redress, could the farmers and tradesmen continue to support in secret those men who then, as now, would legislate for property, to the exclusion of mere industry?—*True Sun.*

INTIMIDATION.—*The Scotsman*, alluding to Perth, says:—"We have letters ourselves descriptive of the innumerable acts of tyranny practised there, vouched by the names of the parties. One of these now before us, says:—Major —, of —, had two men on horseback riding from morning to night among all the tenants of this district, many of whom it is to be feared, will be frightened into voting for Sir George Murray. Lord — has sent orders to all his tenants to meet on the polling day with the tenants of Kippenross, and to march to Doune in calvary order, and to vote for Sir George only. — is of opinion, that when the tacks are out, Lord — will wreak his vengeance on those who do not obey him. It is thus that the independent yeomen of Perthshire are marched in gangs, under their overseers, like slaves going to a market, to be disposed of at the will and pleasure of their masters! It would be extremely appropriate, to put a *bill* in the mouth, or a *halter* over the head, of each of the persons who submit to be thus degraded! But it will not, it cannot be endured. Every feeling of honesty, decency, and independence rises up against it."

THE BRIBERY BOX.—(From the *Bristol Mercury*.)—From a conviction of the importance of this subject, and believing that, of itself, it furnishes presumptive evidence against Sir Richard Vyvan's agents, sufficiently conclusive to warrant an application to Parliament, even without any further evidence to bring the charge of bribery more distinctly home to some individual officially connected with the Blue party, we have published in our paper of this day an engraving of the house at the window of which the infamous transaction was so openly and shamelessly carried on. Unfortunately for this city, elections carried by bribery are by no means a novelty with us; but we do think that no election can furnish a parallel to this for barefaced effrontery. The apostle Paul speaks of men "whose God is their belly, whose glory is their shame, and whose end is destruction." The text would furnish an excellent and pointed theme for a discourse on the demoralising practices of our late election.—The freemen who have sold their votes for the beer which was given at the time, and the beef which was promised at Christmas, have undoubtedly their belly for their god; the men who so openly set the law they profess to reverence at defiance, and who so shamefully violated the constitution they laid so highly, by this mid-day bribery must have gloried in their shame; and that the end must be destructive to the privileges of men who employ those privileges as marketable commodities, and to that party who use such unwarrantable means to regain their lost power, is, we think, certain.

CONSERVATIVE OXEN.—During the present week, the Tories have artfully paraded 15 fat oxen through the streets, decorated with blue ribbons. They are intended to be killed, cut up and given away to the Conservative operatives at Christmas, in fulfilment of the election contract entered into between them and their betters. We saw very little difference in the manner of driving the oxen to the slaughter from the manner of driving the operatives to the poll.—Below the print of the bribery box is the following note from the *Bristol Mercury* of the preceding Saturday:—"At a town,

No. 8, in King-street, the parlour window was darkened by the shutters within having been closed, with the exception of the lower row of panes in the centre; these were whitened over, except one, which had been removed, and a sliding panel put in its place. At this panel the Blue voter, after he had polled, tapped; and, on its being raised sufficiently high to admit his hand, he thrust in his election scrip, properly authenticated, and received in return a check, containing the name of an individual on whom he was to call for the price of his degradation; and this was practised in the open street, in the face of a crowd, throughout the whole of Thursday!—Vide Bristol Mercury, Dec. 15.

Amongst the most remarkable incidents of the present election, is the return for Pontefract of John Gully, Esq., of sporting celebrity. The singularity of the rise of this person from the very degraded condition of a "competitor in the prize ring" to that of a legislator in the great council of the nation, excites considerable curiosity respecting the incidents of his life and history. Mr. Gully is a native of Wick, in Gloucestershire, where his father kept the Crown Inn, and carried on the business of a butcher, which trade Mr. Gully followed until he left the neighbourhood. In the course of his career in "the ring" he was amongst the most scientific of our pugilistic champions. His first battle took place at Hailsham, in Sussex, in 1805, with Henry Pearce, commonly called the "Game Chicken," and upon this occasion Gully would appear to have suffered a defeat. He next fought Gregson at Six Mile Bottom, in 1807, Gully proving the victor, after one of the most determined fistic contests recorded in the annals of the prize ring. In 1808 he again defeated Gregson in Sir J. Sebright's Park, in Hertfordshire. This was his last battle, and he subsequently kept the Plough public-house, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Of late years, Mr. Gully has been a most successful speculator upon the turf, and has realised a very considerable fortune; principally, it is said, by betting upon commission for Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with Newmarket. He is the proprietor of Ackworth Park, in Yorkshire; Hare Park, in Cambridgeshire; and a valuable inn and other property in the town of Newmarket. He has been the owner of some of the first race-horses of the day; and the extreme readiness and good-humour with which at Doncaster, in 1829, he paid losses to the amount of 40,000*l.*, upon his celebrated horse, Mameluke, raised him high amongst the most honourable members of the turf.—Herald.

Mr. Portman, the newly elected Member for Marylebone, has, it is said, announced his intention of giving a ball to the ladies of that borough. Now as the population of this borough amounts to about 250,000 persons, one half of whom may be set down as danceable, Mr. Portman, to effect his object, must, we should think, have either the whole of the unoccupied part of the Regent's Park, or a large space on Hampstead Heath, covered in for the occasion.—Morning Herald.

THE NORWICH ELECTION.—We understand that Mr. Bellenden Ker has pledged his word to the electors of Norwich, to take measures for the punishment of the alleged bribery, by means of which the election was carried in favour of the Tories.

How to be Heard.—At the Bath nomination on Monday, one of the candidates addressed the meeting through a speaking-trumpet.

A penny subscription has been entered into by the supporters of E. Perry, Esq., the unsuccessful candidate for Chatham, for the purpose of presenting him with a medal. The ladies have also commenced a subscription to purchase a gold chain to be presented to him.—Kentish Gaz.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal divides the Irish members into four classes:—Repeaters, 43; Tithe Extinguishers, 21; Government Supporters, 11; and Conservatives, 23. On questions of general policy, the two first classes will support the Ministers.

Lord Althorp has ordered returns to be made to him connected with newspaper stamps and advertisement duties; and it is stated at the Treasury, that one of the first measures of the Ministry in the new House of Commons will be a motion for the reduction of the Taxes on Knowledge.—Court Journal.

THE BALLOT IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Stanley, in his address to his constituents, on the 17th inst., observes, that they had always been led to look to the United States for the good effect of the Vote by Ballot; whereas, continues the Minister—quoting the substance of his speech, as reported—"Only three days since I took up one of the most democratic Papers, in the most democratic city of the Union, New York, wherein the outcry was violent against the Ballot, in consequence of the abuses that prevailed, and an appeal to the Legislature was strongly insisted on for a remedy against the evils of the system." We take for granted that Mr. Stanley has been misunderstood with respect to his having seen the article in question in an American Paper, as we think it may safely be asserted, without the chance of contradiction, that no American Paper ever called in question the propriety of voting by Ballot, or that the agitation or discussion of the question was ever heard in the United States, save and except, perhaps, in the State of Virginia, where alone a different mode of voting prevails. The article to which Mr. Stanley alludes, is no doubt the one that appeared in the Times of the 12th inst., containing an extract from the New York Daily Advertiser, whose Editor was Secretary to the Hartford Convention, that rendered itself so conspicuous during the last war, and who, instead of being among the most democratic of Editors, has been opposed to every successive Administration since the Presidency of the elder Adams, when ultra-federalism was the order of the day.—Correspondent of the Chronicle.

It is rumoured that the incumbent of a large town in a southern diocese has been suspended from the performance of his clerical duties, in consequence of his having, without express permission from his diocesan, appointed a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of his parishioners from the late epidemic.—Morning Paper.

A story is current in this city (Chichester), of a dignitary of the church complaining to his Bishop that he could not live upon his income (nearly 1,000*l.* a year). His lordship is reported to have said, "You had better be quiet; it is possible you will be compelled ere long to live upon a much smaller sum."—Brighton Guardian.

The Marquis of Conyngham died on Friday, at his residence in Hamilton-place. His Lordship's death will leave vacancies in the number of Irish representative Peers, in the Order of the Knight of St. Patrick, and in the Constabulary and Lieutenantcy of Windsor Castle. He is succeeded in title and estates, which are considerable in Ireland, by his eldest son, Lord Mountcharles, who is now in his 23rd year. The Marquis will have a seat in the House of Peers as Baron (British) of Minister. It is scarcely a week since the youngest daughter of the late Marquis was married to Sir Wm. Meredith Somerville, Bart.

The cholera continues to prevail in Paris, but happily not to any remarkable extent. M. Brous, surgeon, from Montpellier, died at the Hotel Dieu on the 11th, after a few hours' illness.—Lancet.

The last weekly bills of mortality, there is not a single case of cholera returned, nor one either of death by dysentery.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL AND ASSOCIATE TO THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—It is ordered, that the fees in this office for making special jury and Crown causes remanets in Middlesex and London shall only be respectively charged once between each sitting after term and each following sitting after term. All common jury causes in Middlesex made remanets will be charged no more in term than once, whether brought down as undefended, or on the list every respective day of sitting. In London, all common jury causes will be charged once only between each sitting after term and each following sitting after term.

POST-OFFICE JOBBERY.—We are enabled to contradict the statement of the Journal des Debats relative to the establishment of a daily post between London and Paris. It is not true that the arrangement is completed. On the contrary, it is more distant from completion than it was two months ago. Each party endeavours to shift the blame of delay upon the other.

SINECURES.—The recent number of the Quarterly Review, in discussing Lord Henley's plan of Church Reform, alludes to his Lordship's charge against some of the Clergy, as being sinecurists, in the following terms:—"Sinecures!—what does this word mean? Oh! a sinecure means a large sum paid to an idle gentleman, either for doing absolutely nothing, or for amusing himself in doing something else which has no reference to his official duty or pay. As, for instance, if a law officer, with an income more than sufficient to repay ten times over all the time and energy he has at his disposal, should busy himself in party, in politics, in theological disputations, and Church reform, such a man might be called a sinecurist, and his own extra-official labours would prove him to be such."

A QUALIFIED LEGISLATOR, OR LAW FOR THE RICH AND LAW FOR THE POOR.—On Friday James Putman, under-butler, John Haysom, footman, and James Jackson, hall-porter to the Hon. Mr. Long Wellesley, the late member for Essex, applied to Mr. Conant for advice how to act under the following circumstances:—Putman, who was the spokesman, stated that yesterday morning the whole of the servants, both male and female, were informed through the means of Mr. Baker, the house-steward, that Mrs. Wellesley had ordered every one of them to go out of the house, as Mr. Wellesley was in France, and the family was going over; at the time they were all given to understand that not one of them could receive a single farthing of the wages due, as there were no assets to meet their demands; under these circumstances they wished to know whether they were bound to leave the house, and if they did, whether they could not detain the furniture and property until their wages were paid.—Mr. Conant informed them that a magistrate could not give any advice to an applicant how to act; at the same time he should think that they would be all paid before they were discharged, as their claims could not be very extensive.—Oh, Sir! exclaimed one of the party, there is upwards of 5,000*l.* owing to the servants for wages, and there is not a shilling for any one of us. The horses and carriages were detained yesterday (Thursday).—Putman: Mr. Wellesley owes Jackson upwards of 50*l.*; the same sum is also due to me; and 7*l.* 10*s.* to Haysom.—Mr. Conant: How long have you lived in Mr. Wellesley's family?—Putman: About 17 months.—Mr. Conant: When was the last time you had any wages paid you?—Putman: I never had any wages paid me yet, and even the last beer-money I received was March twelve months.—Mr. Conant: It is a cheap way of maintaining an establishment, certainly.—Putman: Are we obliged, under those circumstances, to leave Mr. Wellesley's house?—Mr. Conant: At present a magistrate cannot assist you, as any claim between a master and servant for wages is out of his jurisdiction; if, however, any violence is used towards any one of you, you can then come here and get redress.—Putman: Mrs. Wellesley has threatened to call in the police, to turn us out if we resist; for on Thursday evening Sir Felix Agar observed that the police could be brought in to Mrs. Wellesley's assistance if we offered to make any objection in leaving.—Mr. Conant: I am quite certain the police will not interfere; besides, they would not be justified in doing so. But your only legal remedy is to bring an action for the recovery of your wages.—Putman: That is useless. The housekeeper has brought one for her wages, which are about 400*l.* If it was, we are not in a condition to go to law. There is one of the housemaids, Jane Pethers, without a bit of shoes to her feet, although 70*l.* is due to her; besides, being obliged to pledge her clothes to supply herself with tea and sugar.—Mr. Conant: I am sorry to hear that statement, for it is extremely discreditable, and I hope that some arrangement will be made with all the servants previous to the breaking up of the establishment.—Jackson:—I am fully convinced that we shall be turned out.—Mr. Conant.—Then, if any violence is used towards any one, come here directly, and every assistance shall be rendered to the party complaining. One of the applicants here inquired whether they would not be justified in taking property sufficient to pay themselves with; for Mrs. Wellesley had stated that as Mr. Wellesley was not in England they had no claim upon her.—Mr. Conant.—You cannot touch any article whatever.—The applicants, on thanking the magistrate for his attention to their case, said that the whole establishment would have come had it been necessary; as it was, they would return to the residence of the hon. gentleman, although they supposed they would soon be starved out, as all the tradesmen had declined supplying the establishment since the termination of the election of Essex. [This is a worthy member of a family which Lord Brougham, when giving a decree against him, pronounced "illustris domus et de republica optima merita"—a most illustrious house, deserving well of the State.]

FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FOG.—On Thursday evening, during the dense fog, Thomas Buchanan, a custom-house officer, left the ship Esther, in the London Dock eastern basin, with Capt. Pawley, the master, for the purpose of obtaining some refreshment, and was proceeding along the quay, when he mistook the path, and walked direct into the lock. The Captain, who was a few feet behind him, and heard the splash, with an exclamation of "Oh, God help me! help! help!" groped his way back to the ship for a rope, and was returning with one of the seamen, when they both walked over the quay wall into a hollow below, at the side of the dock yard, and were both much injured. The sailor fractured his skull, and is not expected to survive.—A young man, named Brown, who, as he was walking over the swing bridge in New Gravel-lane, had heard the splash, was admitted into the dock, and in anxiety to render assistance also fell into the lock, but was saved by Brown, a custom-house officer, who threw some corks attached to a line to him, which he caught hold of after having twice sunk. All this occurred in less time than we have taken in describing it. The body of Buchanan, who has left a wife and six young children unprovided for, was not found until more than an hour had elapsed.—About the same time two women in a boat ran foul of a collier in Bell Wharf tier, and were both drowned.—The fog was so dense on the river, that no object a yard distant could be seen.

THE LATE MURDER IN CLEARENWELL.—It is somewhat curious that, during the investigation of the murder of Mr. Sheppard, clerk to Williams and Co., soap-boilers, nothing was developed which could possibly lead any one to infer the cause of the barbarous deed. It appears, however,

that the cause of the murder is simply owing to a safety lock, keys of which Mr. Sheppard was known to carry in his waistcoat pocket. He or they who committed the murder must have been aware of this circumstance, otherwise they would not have attempted to break open the safe which contained the money belonging to the firm. There were two keys belonging to the lock, a minor key and a master key, and the party, after murdering Mr. Sheppard, took the minor key from his pocket, the only one which he had in his possession at the time, and making an attempt to force the lock of the safe, they found their designs completely frustrated, owing to a detector, which required the master key before the lock could be opened. The party were, indeed, so puzzled, that means were resorted to by the use of the poker, but to no effect, and he or they were only enabled to obtain possession of the watch and the few shillings which were missing.

NOTABILIA.

HIGH LIVING AND MEAN THINKING.—How much nicer people are in their persons than in their minds. How anxious are they to wear the appearances of wealth and taste in the things of outward show, while their intellects are all poverty and meanness. See one of the apes of fashion with his coxcomberies and ostentations of luxury. His clothes must be made by the best tailor, his horses must be of the best blood, his wines of the finest flavour, his cookery of the highest zest; but his reading is of the poorest frivolities, or of the lowest and most despicable vulgarity. In the enjoyment of the animal senses he is an epicure; but a pig is a cleanfeeder compared with his mind: and a pig would eat good and bad, sweet and foul alike, but his mind has no taste except for the most worthless garbage. The pig has no discrimination and a great appetite: the mind which we describe has not the apology of voracity: it is satisfied with little, but the little must be of the worst sort, and every thing of a better quality is rejected by it with disgust. If we could see men's minds as we see their bodies, what a spectacle of nakedness, destitution, deformity, and disease it would be! What hideous dwarfs and cripples! What dirt, and what revolting cravings! and all these in connexion with the most exquisite care and pampering of the body. If many a conceited coxcomb could see his own mind, he would see a thing the like of which is not to be found in the meanest object the world can present. It is not with beggary, in the most degraded state, that it is to be compared, for the beggar has wants, is dissatisfied with his state, has wishes for enjoyments above his lot, but the pauper of intellect is content with his poverty; it is his choice to feed on carrion, he can relish nothing else, he has no desires beyond the filthy fare. Yet he piques himself that he is a superior being; he takes to himself the merit of his tailor, his coachmaker, his upholsterer, his wine merchant, his cook; but if the thing were turned inside out, if that concealed nasty corner, his mind, were exposed to view, how degrading would be the exhibition.

Might it not reasonably be expected that people should take as much pride in the nicety of their minds as in that of their persons? The purity of the mind, the careful preservation of it from the defilement of loose or grovelling thoughts, is surely as much a matter of necessary decency as the cleanliness of the body. The coarse clothing of the person is a badge of poverty: what then should be thought of the coarse entertainment of the imagination? what destitution does it argue? and when it is seen in connexion with all the luxuries of abundant wealth, how odious is the contrast between the superfluities of fortune and the pitiable penury of the understanding! The mansion is spacious and elegantly furnished, but the soul of the occupier is only comparable to its dust-hole, a dark dirty receptacle for the vilest trash and rubbish. You visit an affluent family in London; you see girls, for whose education no cost has been spared, who have been guarded with the most zealous care against vulgar associations, who are to be refined if they are to be nothing else; and you see on their table a Sunday newspaper, the staples of which are obscenity and scurrility, put forth in a style probably much below the loosest conversation of the footmen in the hall. How would the parents shudder at the thought of their daughters listening to a familiar conversation of the coarsest turn carried on by their lacquies? And what matters it in effect whether the debauchery is taken in at the eye or the ear?

These things deserve to be thought of in another manner. The care of the mind has yet to have a commencement. Its servants and its food have hitherto been of the lowest sort; but on both the character of the ministrations and the nutriment, the purity and soundness of the intellect must greatly depend. A good sign it will be, when some of the pride in the ostentation of gold is transferred to the show of the riches of the mind, and when the appearances of poverty of intellect are shunned as those now are of the poverty of the purse.—*Tat's Magazine for January.*

SPECULATIVE INDIVIDUALS.—The *Times* says—"The recommendation of the Ballot was previously (to his election) confined to speculative individuals, who looked at politics abstractedly, and to adventurers whose object was to use them selfishly."—These "speculative individuals" must have speculated pretty accurately on the necessity for the Ballot. As for the "adventurers," what selfish use could they make of the Ballot, according to the shewing of the *Times*, which argues that the Ballot cannot be secret, and must so be the same as open voting. If the Ballot be what the *Times* asserts, it could not profit any one in any way; if it be of the virtue we suppose, how could knavery derive any advantage from its institution? It would only give power and safety to honesty. But thus it is that the *Times* throws out its calumnies and its absurdities.

ROYAL AIRS.—His Majesty took an airing for upwards of an hour.—*Court Circular.*—The terms in which Majesty is spoken of often strike us as absurd, and among other ideas that of airing the King frequently excites us to risibility. One would imagine that his Majesty were of a very humid disposition to require so much airing. If William IV. were a damp shirt, we might see the force of the application, but a moist monarch is an article we cannot form the slightest conception of.—*Figaro in London.*

CORRUPTION OF MEDICAL TERMS.—Dr. Elliotson, in a late chemical lecture at St. Thomas's Hospital, adverted to this subject. When he was going round the hospital one day, a patient who had been inhaling for chronic bronchitis, said he had regularly used the *inward heating*; a man who had erysipelas said he was troubled with the *hairy septax*; another, who had laboured under typhus fever, said he had been attended for the *tightish fever*; another person who was in the hospital for rheumatic pains, said he had got *romantic pains*; and the doctor assured him he would soon be well as they had plenty of romantic medicines; another man whose bowels were confined, told him he was *caustic*; a woman who came to him with lumbago, when asked what was the matter with her, put her hands behind her, and looking down in the most abashed manner imaginable, said she believed she had the *spanny*.

A PLANNED TRAMP.—At Bishop's Cleeve, in Northfordshire, there are

two dogs, who belong to nobody, and live upon the quay of the river or canal there. These dogs take the greatest delight in rat-bunting; and when the maltsters go about at night to see that all is safe, these dogs invariably follow at their heels. Their mode of proceeding is very ingenious. As soon as the door is unlocked, one rushes in, and courses round the warehouse, not chasing any rat which may start, but pursuing his way among the malt. The other stands at the door, and snaps at the rats as they endeavour to escape. The one standing at the door has been known to kill six rats, all of which rushed to the door at the same time. The next room they come to, they have been known to change posts; the one which hunted before standing at the door and seizing the prey. By this means these two dogs have killed, in the malting-houses of one maltster, upwards of 2,000 rats in the course of the year! One of them once killed 67 rats in less than five minutes! They seem to pursue the sport simply for their own amusement; but of course they are welcome companions to the workmen.—*Northampton Mercury.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S CHRISTMAS PIE.—Since the elevation of Henry Brougham to the Woolsack, a gentleman in this town, an ardent admirer of his Lordship, has been in the habit of gracing the Noble Lord's table at this season of the year with a Yorkshire pie, in size and contents not unworthy the tables of the Barons of old. This said pie, after being prepared in the first style and with much taste, containing a goose, a turkey, a hare, a couple of rabbits, brace of partridges, ditto pheasants, ditto grouse, a tongue, &c., was baked by Mr. Walker, in Fargate, where many had the pleasure of looking at the outside, without enjoying what was within. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip" was most grievously verified in this instance, before the removal of the pie for its final destination. On Saturday morning a servant called for it, previous to its being packed for the metropolis; he got it on his head, and whether from the tremendous weight or the overwhelming flavour of the combustibles we know not, but unfortunately the Lord Chancellor's pie was upset before he had proceeded many hundred yards, the consequence of which was an immense assemblage of unruly dogs, two of which fought most desperately over the wreck, and otherwise created such a row, that, but for the active exertions of the neighbours, the result might have been very serious. In the mean time one escaped with part of the goose, a second with the turkey, a third with a hare, and so on, till farther dispute was useless. So ended the pie riot, and, we are happy to say, without any bloodshed.—*Sheffield Iris.*

AMERICAN MILITIA MUSTER.—(From the United States *Norfolk Herald.*)—"Tention the hull! Shoulder! As you were!"—"I say, Captain, Mike's priming his firelock with brandy."—"Why, deacon Michael Bigelow, aint you ashamed to do sitch a thing arter the temperance paper? I'll report you to the court-martial. You, without baguets on your corn-stalks, stand back in the rear rank—trail arms."—"Captain, why the dickens don't you put the ranks farther apart? That are chap's baguets has stuck into Jim's trousers, and I rather guess he won't sit down as slick as he used to do."—"I say, Mister, don't blow your backer smoke in my face."—"Why, darn it, how could I help it? This here fellow, shoulderin' his firelock, stuck his baguets strate thro' the rim of my beaver, and I rather guess any on ye would jerk your head a little on one side, smoke or no smoke. Mister, hand me down my hat."—"Can't do it—wait till the Captain tells us to order arms; won't bring down my firelock without orders if your head was on the top of it."—"That's right, Joe, rale soger, I tell ye—only arter this shoulder your firelock perpendicular."—"John, you've got a firelock—what made you bring your numbrel?"—"Why, Captain, the wind was due East, and I heard the turkeys screeching, so I knew we'd have a shower."—"Tom, what are you bawling about?"—"Why, Captain, Jim Lummis smashed my toe with the butt of his gun, and I rather guess it's a 36 pounder, for its tarnashun heavy."—"Jim Lummis, just have the purliteness to take your gun off Tom's toe; and look out how you smash arter this."—"Captain, I say, here's an engagement on the right flank."—"You don't say so, Leiftenant—what is it?"—"Why Parks Lummis and George King fighting like blazes."—"We'll make a ring after parade, and see fair play, only tell them to wait till we're done sogerin."—"Captain, I say, its arter sun-down, and I rather guess I needn't stay any longer according to law."—"Well I'm agreed. Now get into a strate line as quick as greased lightning. Right face, dismiss."

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DECEMBER 22.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

MARGARET WILLES v. THE REV. FRED. GELDART.—The damages were laid at 20,000l.—Mr. Serjeant WILDS stated the case. The plaintiff was a widow, above 40 years of age, and the defendant above 50. She had formerly been the wife of a distiller in extensive business, but who afterwards fell into difficulties. When embarrassments came upon her husband, the plaintiff, who had then four or five children living, was desirous of doing something to contribute to her own maintenance, and applied to her friends on the subject. The defendant was then a widower, and required the assistance of some one in the management of his family. The plaintiff was applied to, and after consulting her friends on the propriety of the step, she became part of his establishment. Those friends were persons of the first respectability, many of them ladies of rank, and from all, on account of the age and character of the defendant, she received but one opinion, namely, that she ought not to hesitate about accepting the advantage thus offered her. She was treated with the greatest possible respect by the defendant's family; sat at his table, and was visited by his visitors. In 1829 her husband died; she continued to reside in the defendant's house, and from her many amiable qualities, and her attention to his welfare and comfort, he began to think of making her his wife. That intention he finally abandoned, after every preparation for the nuptials had been made. The jury would discover one cause of this conduct in a letter dated 13th January, 1832, which would be put in evidence. That letter was one written by the defendant to his friend, the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, and was in answer to one from that gentleman. The defendant expressed his obligation to Sir Charles for having informed him of the determination of the neighbourhood not to receive Mrs. Willes when she was his wife. The defendant went on to say that nothing but agitation of mind had prevented him from returning an earlier answer; that it was now necessary to vindicate Mrs. Willes' character, in consequence of the statement contained in Sir Charles' letter, and that the only way of doing so was to make her his wife; and that if he was therefore deserted by his old acquaintances, he knew he should still keep the acquaintance of all who had the good fortune to know Mrs. Willes, and the means of estimating her many excellent qualities. The next letter was to Mrs. Willes herself, in which he reminded her that she had voluntarily said she would go to France, and he thanked her for this proof of her wish to make any sacrifice that would add to his comfort; he said that her disinterested conduct should never be forgotten, and that he was willing to settle 400l. a-year on her, and to invest 2,000l. in the 3 per cent. for the benefit of her children. He afterwards wrote a letter avow-

ing his intention to marry her; and why that marriage was broken off the defendant's counsel could best explain. These circumstances were proved in evidence:—Sir A. Carlisle had advised the plaintiff to accept the defendant's offer, and form part of his family, when her husband had fallen into difficulties.—Mr. Pennington, a medical gentleman, had attended the plaintiff; in December, 1831, he had called at the defendant's house for that purpose, when the defendant told him of his (defendant's) intention to marry the plaintiff; defendant said that he had offered her an annuity of 300*l.*; that was all he could secure her on estates in Lancashire, but that if she married him he had other property which he could employ for her benefit; that she had refused this settlement of 300*l.*, and that he wished witness would use his endeavour to make her accept it. Witness promised to do so; he went up stairs to her, and saw her, and persuaded her to accept the offer; he had told the defendant that if he intended to marry her he should do so at once.—Earl Poulett, Lady Poulett, Mrs. Lyster, and others, bore testimony to the high respectability of the plaintiff.—Mr. F. Pollock, for the defendant, said that he should call no witnesses. The only reason why the promise of marriage was left unfulfilled, was because there was an objection to receive Mrs. Willes as the defendant's wife among the neighbouring gentry. That objection was not caused by the supposition of an impossible immorality between persons of such advanced age. It was an opinion—a prejudice, if the jury pleased—that the gentry could not receive as the wife of a man, a person who had long lived in his house as a servant. Such was the custom of society. A man might choose his wife—he might choose her from among the class of servants—but society said, "at least do not choose your own servant; do not make her who has lived in your house as a servant preside in it as your wife; or at least, if you do so, we cannot receive her in that new character." This was the only objection, and the defendant would gladly have avoided the publication of this, if the offer which he had most generously made had not been rejected. He then complained of the rapacity of the plaintiff or her friends, in taking advantage of his client's kindness of disposition, and endeavouring to obtain from him the utmost possible sum, under threat of an appeal to a Court of Law; and an attempt to get the jury to dip their hands largely into the pocket of the defendant. The plaintiff was not one of those who "let concealment, like the worm i' th' bud, feed on her damask cheek"—she was not one who "never told her wrongs"—for here she was to publish them, such as they were, to the whole world; and to do so after the most handsome and liberal offers that had been made to her by the defendant. But his offers were scorned; the screwing system was again and again applied; and at last, for there was a point at which patience itself would cease, he resisted—less, perhaps, from his own resolution than from that of his friends—and determined to appear as a defendant in Court rather than submit to further demands. Lord Chief Justice TYNDAL told the jury that they were not bound by the offer of settlement, but might take that, with all other circumstances, into their consideration. If the ground on which the marriage went off was that suggested in the letter of Sir C. Farnaby, the jury would say whether the value of the marriage was not diminished by that circumstance; as a marriage which cut the plaintiff off from society, no matter from what feeling or prejudice of society, would, of course, have been less happy than one contracted under less favourable auspices.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

On Monday, *Samuel Bearman*, one of the City police, was committed to Newgate for felony. *John Clarke*, a carter, was taken to the station-house on Saturday for obstructing the road near Newgate market, with his cart. He was subsequently taken to the Compter, where the prisoner, and three other officers searched him, according to the custom of the gaol, that he might not be robbed during his confinement among thieves. During this process one of the policemen missed a canvass bag which they had taken from the carter, and on his enquiring for it, Bearman replied, that there was no such thing found. Upon this, the other policeman (*John Lavees*) exclaimed, "Then there must be something wrong, and I shall require each of you to be searched." Immediately afterwards Bearman walked behind the other policeman (*Wilmot*) and taking the bag out of his great coat pocket, dropped it on the floor. It contained four shillings and two sixpences.—The Magistrate strongly censured the conduct of Bearman, who was stripped of his police clothing, and taken to Newgate. The reporter observes, that "the pay given to the city policemen is, in truth, insufficient to place them above temptation. Let the Aldermen sit down and draw up a scheme of expenditure of the sum of 19*s.* a week in fuel, clothing, rent, and food for a policeman (compelled to live within the city), his wife, and perhaps three or four children."

[There are few subjects on which more disgusting ignorance is displayed than in the declamations against the new police, on the grounds of its expense. Formerly, we had exclamations against the ignorance as well as the corruption of the old watch: the declaimers expecting, we should suppose, from the tenor of their statements, that the public were to have, in rude uneducated men, paid eight or ten shillings a week to keep them from the parish, all the discretion in acting in emergencies, and all the purity of conduct, that is usually to be found only in men of superior moral education and of respectable rank and talents, such men generally filling situations with salaries of three or four hundred a year. The duties of a policeman require for their performance not only considerable integrity to resist the temptations to which he is exposed, but considerable intelligence and ability. There is no great glory to be gained in the service of the L or M division, except by the figures, and, therefore, there cannot be any very powerful inducement in the way of fare to the individual. And yet certain *Marylebone* and other orators, expect all these qualifications for much less pay than is given to a common mechanic in the metropolis. The truth is that their pay and the rewards for their services are very inadequate, and the declamation on the subject ignorant or dishonest. The total expense of the New Police of the metropolis above that of the old watch, is not more than about 44,000*l.* Many places are now watched which were before not watched at all, and besides the more efficient watching in the night, the people have the advantage of a comparatively efficient guardian-ship during the day. There is still ample room for improvements; but if the public are to have, in any department whatever, respectable and efficient service, they must be content to give respectable pay, or remuneration at the rate at which skilled labour is to be had in the market. The market of labour is not so well supplied that 6000 stout, active, and intelligent young men are to be found to discharge the duties of policemen at the same prices as the old watchman, and if the persons first appointed are not all so good (which we fully believe) as might be desired, we have no doubt it was because persons sufficiently qualified were not to be had at such a price, lower than the remuneration of the common mechanic. There can be no doubt that the order of neighbourhoods, under the care of the new police, has been greatly improved. What rational man is there who would not have expected, amidst so large a body of persons, frequent instances of misconduct? And these instances have been dishonestly made use of to render

the whole body unpopular. But several friends, who have been upon Grand Juries, and who have had opportunities of examining the conduct of the police in detail, have concurred in testifying to their general merits. Many of the Parish officers do not like the loss of the patronage, which, when it was possessed by them, was as corruptly exercised, as by the most corrupt of governments.]

MANSION-HOUSE.

Alexander Dobie, a Scotchman, of great simplicity of manner, presented to the Lord Mayor a letter, with a request that his Lordship would read it as soon as possible. It stated that the writer had been very much followed by females of rank, who, he suspected, wished to seduce him; but that his virtue and honour enabled him to resist the temptation to go astray. It expressed a hope that his Lordship would assist him to some situation by which he might obtain a livelihood, without being under the necessity of sleeping in the streets at this uncomfortable season of the year.—The Lord Mayor: You date your letter to me from Bedford-square; why did you do so?—you don't live there?—Dobie: But I slept there last night, and I thought I might as well direct from there.—You couldn't have slept in any house in Bedford-square?—No, I didn't sleep in a house, but I did all as one, I slept on the step of a house.—(Laughter.)—And what put it into your head to suppose that you were so captivating to the ladies?—They followed me about Glasgow, and took liberties wi' me, and I didn't like it, so I can't awa.—(Laughter.)—And what do you wish me to do for you?—Why I an't so comfortable as I ought to be, and I wish to be so as much as I can.—I am afraid you are fit for no place but home, and I must send you there.—Dobie (looking down at himself): Why, what's the matter wi' me?—The Lord Mayor: Something is the matter with your head.—Dobie, on whose head was a large mop of dirty carrotty hair, ran his fingers through his ringlets, and said, "My heed! nathing's the matter wi' my heed. My heed's quite whole except here (pointing to his mouth), and that'll soon close up if I don't get something to keep it in exercise.—(Loud laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: What are you?—A pedlar; but that profession's quite knocked on the heed by the cholera morbus.—(Laughter.)—People think the pedlars carry it from one place to another, and so we're shut out from profit. Noo, if I could get to sea I'd lack it.—I'm afraid a person at the age of 40 is rather too old to begin at such work; but perhaps you have been at sea?—Never but once that I went out in a coal-barge.—And how did you like it then?—Not at a' for I cam hame as black as old Nick. They told me to lie down in the cargo, and when I got up my complexion was mooch altered for the worse.—(Great laughter.)—Mr. Hobler: And do the ladies run after you here as they did in Glasgow?—Dobie: Exactly—I mean the fashionable ladies of rank. They run up to me, and pull me about, and luff up in my face; and if that an't tacking improper liberties wi' me, I dinna ken what lechery is.—(Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: Well, you shall be taken care of here for a few days, my poor fellow, and then I shall send you home. I am sorry to say it, but the only place you are fit for is your own country.—(Laughter.)

BOW-STREET.

On Wednesday *Robert Wilcox* was charged with having committed a violent assault on his wife, and with having attempted to cut his own throat. It appeared that the prisoner and his wife had been spending Christmas day at the house of Mr. Nixon, a tradesman, where they met a party of mutual friends, and during the evening the glass and the joke went merrily round, as usual at such a season. It happened that a young man, a stranger, was seated next to Mrs. Wilcox, and paid her some attentions, which on such occasions are usually considered to "pass free." They went away, but in a few minutes Mrs. Wilcox returned, bleeding from the nose and mouth, and claimed Mr. Nixon's protection from the violence of her husband, who, she said, had beaten her dreadfully in the street, and was following her. Mr. Nixon gave her shelter for the night, and the next morning the defendant came there and requested to see his wife. He was shown up stairs, and endeavoured to induce her to forgive him and return home. She refused, on the ground that she considered her life unsafe in his hands, and he suddenly snatched up a table knife and inflicted a wound upon his throat, and was about to repeat it, when her screams brought Mr. Nixon into the room, and he seized him and prevented it. A surgeon was sent for, who pronounced the wound not dangerous, and having dressed it he was given in charge to a policeman.—Mr. Hall's said the defendant must find bail to keep the peace, and be committed until inquiry could be made into the respectability of the sureties that might be offered.—The defendant was accordingly locked up.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Saturday, the 22nd, *James Hill*, a returned transport, was charged with robbing an elderly female of the name of Strickland, residing at No. 20, Green-street, Leicester-square, of a watch and prayer-book, under the following circumstances:—About five weeks ago the prisoner, observing a bill in the window of "lodgings to be let," he went in. On seeing the old lady, he exclaimed, "For God's sake let me look at you again." Upon the prosecutrix turning round, he uttered some exclamation of surprise, and sunk apparently insensible into a chair. The usual remedies of salts and burnt rags were used, and in due time the fellow came to, and accounted for his fit in seeing the counterpart of his now sainted mother in Mrs. Strickland. The lodgings after this were taken and entered on, but the prisoner not going out to work, he was questioned as to his mode of living, when he said, "I suppose I must tell the truth, I am son to Sir George Roper Hill, Colonel of the Life Guards, who is at the point of death, and has left me 20,000*l.* in money, besides estates in Shropshire and Nottingham." This information caused a change to come over the poor old woman, as well as every female in the house. The heir to the title and fortune of Sir George was attended most assiduously by the females, who procured him new-laid eggs, fresh butter, rump steaks, brandy, &c. The kindness of the females seemed to have made a deep impression on the prisoner's mind, as he informed them that who acted the best to him should have the principal part of his fortune. He also stated to a young married female, who lodged in the house, that upon her husband's death he would make her Lady Hill. The result was that the female not only advanced him money, but used to carry him his breakfast down to the bed-room. In the course of conversation with his landlady, he wished to know who was the minister of St. Martin's church, and upon being informed it was the Rev. Mr. Richards, he waited upon that gentleman for religious instruction; subsequently he informed the prosecutrix that he had derived great consolation from that gentleman's conversation, and that he had taken the Sacrament weekly. One of the lodgers, however, lost twelve shillings out of his pocket while in bed, but got his least suspicion fall upon the prisoner; he then borrowed a large prayer-book from Mrs. Strickland, which he said he had left at church. On last Thursday week he wanted to affix his seal to his will, and borrowed one for that purpose from the prosecutrix; she then handed him the watch and apocryphes, which he returned. The prosecutrix having occasion to go to the drawer again, discovered the watch had been stolen. This led to the prisoner being suspected, and upon his return in the evening he was taken into custody. Sergeant Ryder, No. 3 of the C. division, deposed that the prisoner was transported in October sessions, 1826, for seven years, for

obtaining money under false pretences. He was sent to the Penitentiary and owing to his good conduct was discharged at the end of 3½ years. While there he pretended to be a very pious character. If the prisoner were remanded for a few days, he should be able to obtain further evidence against him. The prisoner declined saying any thing, and was remanded.

James Hill was re-examined on Wednesday, when the following document was exhibited as a will which he had made in favour of his lady:—"Mister James Hills will becing the Junior son Of Sir George Hill, nobleman, of the Live Horse Guards, i, James Hill, wishes to make his will To the infant as he is worth, at the Present momant of time 2850/ and twelve houses. And I do wish to leave all the same toe Misatris Stricklen, for I think she is fairly entitled to them, and I wish her to enjoy them on my disease, whenever it shall please the Lord to call me to Heven. This propperty I have got from my futher the Barronit who got them from his father Sir George Hill of the Live Guards. i wish to dispose of them as a Bove. witness my Hand and Seel.

"JAMES HILL dide, on the, —"

The prisoner declared that he had a claim to the money and houses he had mentioned, though he had not been able to make out a satisfactory title to them. He was fully committed.

HATTON GARDEN.

On Wednesday night **Mr. Beaume**, the proprietor of an estate at Islington, called the "French Colony," was charged with having removed two dead bodies from the premises under suspicious circumstances. The prisoner, who is a foreigner, about forty years of age, some time ago caused to be erected a number of small cottages, on a spacious piece of ground near Islington, and let them out at low rents to poor people from motives of philanthropy. Mr. Beaume's sister died on Saturday fortnight in child-bed, and the body was carried away by him in a box. On the Wednesday following the child died, and was also carried away by the prisoner. He was followed by a man named Skilner, and was observed to leave the body at the London University. These circumstances caused great suspicion in the neighbourhood, and led to the apprehension of the prisoner by the parish officers.—Mr. Beaume said that his sister was a woman of peculiar and liberal sentiments, and had directed that her body should be delivered over for dissection, in hopes that such an appropriation of it might benefit society. When the child died he disposed of it in the same way, and from similar motives. The prisoner was allowed to depart on entering into his own recognizance of 100l. to appear on Friday to answer any charge that might be made against him.

On Friday Mr. Beaume accordingly attended, and it was proved by the evidence of the Inspector of Anatomy appointed by government, and by that of the anatomical professor to the London University, that all the precautions required by the anatomy bill had been complied with. Mr. John Cole, a surgeon, who attended the deceased, said that the mother died of inflammation of the peritoneum, and the infant of erysipelas. It appeared that the deceased was a disciple of Mr. Owen's, and had directed that her body should be sold for dissection, and the proceeds, together with the cost of a decent funeral, given to some charitable institution. She desired, too, that her body might be burnt rather than buried. Mr. Beaume had carried her intentions into effect, as far as lay in his power, but the act was imperative that the body should be interred, and on the advice of the surgeons he agreed not to take any money for the body. The magistrate told Mr. Beaume, that so far from having violated the law, he had acted in strict accordance with the law. He was discharged.—Mr. Beaume complained that he had been unjustly imprisoned and charged with a horrid crime, when his accusers might at once have satisfied themselves of his innocence, by making the slightest inquiries. He attributed the charge to the jealousy of an undertaker (Mr. Mortimer) who had been disappointed of the job to bury the deceased.—[From what we have heard of Mr. Beaume, we believe that he is an extremely eccentric, but at the same time a very estimable man.]

LAMBETH-STREET.

On Thursday **Thomas Thompson** and **Alfred Jay**, were charged with throwing a pint stone bottle on the stage of the Pavilion theatre. Mr. West, one of the performers, stated that during the performance of the pantomime on Wednesday night, a stone bottle was thrown, with great violence, from the gallery to the stage, but fortunately no injury was done. Mr. Farrell, the proprietor, instantly offered a reward of 5l. to any person who would secure the perpetrator of the offence. A constable went to the gallery and apprehended the two prisoners, one of whom had taken the bottle from the pocket of a boy, and handed it to the other, who threw it upon the stage. The prisoners were ordered to find bail to answer the charge at the sessions.

UNION-HALL.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.—An elderly woman, named **Simpkins**, was charged with assaulting and threatening the life of Mary Thomas, a good-looking young girl.—The complainant stated that she lived within a few doors of the defendant, who had recently accused witness of seducing the affections of her husband. Complainant in vain endeavoured to convince Mrs. Simpkins that the charge was groundless, and in the heat of argument the latter struck her violently in the face, and tore her cap and gown. The complainant assured the Magistrate that Mr. Simpkins was old enough to be her grandfather.—What are the grounds of suspicion you have against this young girl? inquired the Magistrate.—Mrs. Simpkins, looking scornfully at the complainant, said, "Your Worship, every night for the last three weeks, Mr. Simpkins, when he is asleep, calls out the name of Julia, which is Miss Thomas's name: he repeats it aloud, accompanying it with an endearing expression. I am sure, from all this, that there must be something wrong; and in addition to his dreams at night I have caught them winking at each other in the day."—Mr. Chambers inquired the age of her husband?—Mrs. Simpkins said that she could not exactly state the age of Mr. Simpkins, but she added, "I have had 18 children by my husband; I married him in Dublin, and he was exactly 30 years of age upon our wedding day; and that took place on the memorable day of the landing of the French in Bantry Bay."—Mr. Chambers: Why that is full 40 years ago, and your husband must be now three score and ten; yet you have the folly to imagine that he is intriguing with this young creature, whom you have treated in a very cruel and unjust manner.—Mrs. Simpkins: Why does he call out the name of Julia when he is asleep? They say that people are often found out by the sudden exclamations they are heard to utter in their dreams; and I do verily believe that my husband and that young lady (pointing to complainant) know more of each other than they ought.—Mr. Chambers said that it was evident Mrs. Simpkins laboured under a delusion, but the complainant must be protected from her attacks.—Mrs. Simpkins was compelled to find sureties to keep the peace.

THAMES POLICE.

Michael Collins, a tall robust man, was charged on Monday with stealing a large ship's bell, a quantity of copper nails, and other stores, from the ship **Beaufort**, lying off Limehouse. Mr. Daniel Skillett, a shipwright, said, that on Sunday night three boys, belonging to the ship went on shore to get their supper; on their return they were alarmed by hearing the groans of a man in the hold, and they found that the ship's bell had been removed in their absence several feet. The prisoner was lying at the

bottom of the hold, and moaning dreadfully. Witness obtained the assistance of two policemen, and they hauled the prisoner, who is a remarkably heavy man, out of the hold, by means of ropes, and lowered him into a boat alongside. He was conveyed to the Poplar station-house. There is no doubt that the prisoner, in dragging the bell along towards the fore part of the ship, had trod upon some loose spars placed over the hold, one of the batches having been opened, and by that means was precipitated from the top to the bottom, a height of fifteen feet. When the apprentices found him, the bell, weighing about 150lbs., was right over his head, and it was miraculous it had not fallen upon him and crushed him. In fact, the bell was only prevented from falling upon him by a loose spar.—Mr. Broderip said the prisoner was more fit for an hospital than a prison, and that the laws of humanity must be obeyed as well as the laws of the country.—The prisoner said he was a sand-berge-man, and that a man told him he would give him 1s. 6d. to remove the bell and stores.—Mr. Skillett said there were two men in a boat alongside the ship, who rowed away when the boys returned. They had been making an effort to haul the prisoner from the hold.—Mr. Broderip said that if the Thames Police galley had been called out, the thieves might have been secured.—The prisoner was very seriously injured, and the Magistrate ordered him to be taken to the Infirmary of the House of Correction in a coach, and that every attention should be paid him.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—On the night of the 19th November, an alarm of fire was raised in the town of Lamborne, Berkshire, and it was soon discovered that the outhouses of the Red Lion Inn were in flames, and also the premises of Mr. Spicer, a maltster, in another part of the town. At the Red Lion the stabling and outhouses were entirely destroyed, together with two fine horses and a valuable greyhound, and the fire was with difficulty prevented from extending to the dwelling-house. The malt-house and out-offices of Mr. Spicer were totally destroyed. On the following morning, as the Magistrates were consulting on the best means of discovering the incendiaries, a small parcel, which a woman had picked up in the town, was produced by a respectable inhabitant named Childs. The parcel contained some touchwood, brimstone, and tinder, and several paper matches. The assistance of some London officers was obtained from Bow-street, and a number of persons were apprehended on suspicion. Four of these, Robert Chivers, John Carter, W. Winkworth, and John Cox, were committed to Abingdon Gaol, to take their trial at the Reading Assizes. It was proved in evidence that the two former had agreed, at the Hare and Hounds public-house, to set fire to the town of Lamborne in three places at the same time, viz. the Red Lion, the outhouses of Mr. Spicer, and the premises of Mr. Childs, a corn-dealer. The motive was the low rate of wages; and they had been heard to declare that they could expect no better times until they had effected their object. Carter said he should like to set fire to the Red Lion, and Chivers replied that it was a very good place, for he had assisted a day or two before in putting some loads of hay in the stables. Carter undertook to provide the matches, and it was arranged that he should set fire to the Red Lion and the premises of Mr. Spicer, while Chivers agreed to destroy those in the occupation of Mr. Childs by the same process, for which purpose he was provided by Carter with the requisite materials. It appeared, however, that the resolution of Chivers failed, and he threw the materials from him. These were picked up by a poor woman on the morning following the conflagrations. Some days after these occurrences, Carter and Chivers were at work together in a sand-pit adjoining the town, and the former observed to his companion that the fires had not as yet produced them much good in raising their wages, and he added, "if they don't, we'll try what another good fire or two will do for us." Part of this evidence was obtained from the confession of Chivers; and the prisoners Winkworth and Cox, and also a man named Ryder, were proved to have been accessories before the fact. The latter promised Chivers a gallon of beer for assisting in the job. After the prisoners were committed, a witness, named Green, was found, who proved that he saw Carter in the act of setting fire to Mr. Spicer's premises. He spoke to him, but he ran away. The Bow-street officers, Ruthven and Stevens, as soon as they had concluded their business in Berkshire, proceeded to Baden, in Wiltshire, and apprehended a man named Stephen Langford, charged with attempting to set fire to the barns of Mr. Williams, a farmer. The attempt was made about the same time as the fires at Lamborne. Langford, and two men named Perry and Tucker, were in company together, and went to a cottage near the farm of Mr. Williams, where Langford obtained a light with which Tucker lit his pipe. They then proceeded in the direction of the farm, and Langford's companion observed that he still retained the light, although he endeavoured to conceal it. Tucker told him to throw the light away, as it was foolish to carry it about with him. Langford appeared to comply; but in passing Mr. Williams' farm he was observed to loiter behind his companions, whom, however, he speedily joined, and Perry, on looking round, observed a blaze ascending from the top of a thatched wall which they had just passed, and which enclosed the hay-ricks and barns of Mr. Williams. The brother of Mr. Williams happened fortunately to be passing at the time, and prevented the fire from extending to the adjoining hay-ricks, by pulling down that part of the thatched wall which was then burning. If this had not been promptly done, the whole line of ricks and barns would have been in flames in a few minutes, as the wind was in a favourable direction for the design of the incendiary. It was proved that no other persons passed that way near the time, except Langford and his two companions. Langford was remanded for further examination.

Monday night there was an incendiary fire at **Corpusty**, which consumed a barn and two stables, the property of **W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq.**, in the occupation of Mr. Hace, of Saxthorpe. The fire was first discovered in the roof of the barn, and besides the buildings a hay-stack and a considerable quantity of hay in a loft over the stables were consumed. The horses were with difficulty removed. The barn contained a quantity of straw, and only two or three coombs of barley, thrashed; but Mr. Hace had purposed to remove a stack of corn into it on the following morning.—**Norfolk East Anglian.**

ROBBERIES ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.—Information of a great number of robberies, committed mostly on the evening of Christmas-day last, have been forwarded to the various police-offices and stations. The police list of yesterday contains the following:—The house of Mrs. Foitman, Stratford, was entered by means of picklock keys, and a quantity of wearing apparel, plate, and trinkets, together with five sovereigns in gold, were carried off. The chambers of Mr. Barrell, 16, Chancery-lane, on the same evening, were entered with skeleton keys, and two watches, a great many articles of jewellery and plate, with a large quantity of wearing apparel, were stolen. The house of Mr. Drabble, Alfred-place, New Kent-road, was also entered by means of skeleton keys, and a watch and several articles of plate were carried off.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—About two o'clock on Thursday morning, as a person was passing the house of Mr. Francis, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, his attention was attracted by an unusual glare of light

in one of the rooms. It struck him immediately that the house was on fire, and he lost no time in giving the alarm, and two policemen repaired instantly to the house; on entering they heard the shrieks of a female, and rushed up stairs, where they found Mrs. Francis, about 35 years of age, enveloped in flames. They extinguished the fire, and Mr. Seddon, the surgeon, was promptly in attendance, but the unfortunate sufferer soon after expired.

On Wednesday afternoon a lad who was attending a cow grazing in the road between West Parleigh and Maidstone, incautiously fastened round his own neck the end of the halter which was attached to the neck of the cow, and immediately taking off and waving his cap, the animal took fright and galloped off, dragging the poor boy along the road till he was killed, his neck being broken and his body disfigured in a frightful manner. The clothes of the deceased were completely torn from his body.—*Maidstone Journal.*

On Wednesday night, as the Liverpool and Bristol mail was passing along the road, soon after leaving the Burton-head passage encountered some obstacle, and, horrible to relate, on the coachman alighting it was discovered that one of the wheels had passed over the head of an unfortunate man, who, apparently from the effects of intoxication, had fallen down in the centre of the road.—*Hereford Journal.*

MURDER AT ENFIELD CHASE.—In a part of our impression last week we gave a brief account of this murder, but the circumstances were then known very imperfectly, and in several instances were incorrectly reported. The following will be found to contain all the important particulars. On Thursday morning week, as a lad named Ellis, was coming down Holt White's-lane, leading from Enfield Chase towards the town, he discovered a dead body in the ditch. The face, neck, and limbs were dreadfully cut and mutilated. Having called assistance, the body was instantly recognised as that of a young man, named Benjamin Danby, about 27 years of age. He was the son of the late Mr. Danby, the forensic wig-maker, of the Temple. When very young, he adopted the seafaring profession, and he only four weeks since returned from a long voyage. On landing he started off at once to Mr. Addington, a master baker, of Enfield, who was a near relation. He met with a very kind reception, and his joyous spirits and free sailor-like manner attracted the notice of the inhabitants. He appeared to enjoy himself, and spent his money—with which he seemed to be well provided—with great freedom. On Wednesday about four o'clock, he left Mr. Addington's house, promising to return at ten at night, but he did not make his appearance at the time specified. This created alarm, and Mr. Addington was out until a late hour in search of him. The next morning the family received intelligence of the discovery of the body. Speedy inquiries were set on foot, and it soon transpired that the deceased had been drinking and playing dominoes at a public house the Horse Shoes, by the side of the New River, in company with three men, Samuel Cooper, the son of a poor man in the town; Samuel Sleath, or Fare; and W. Johnson, the son of a gardener in Enfield. These men were subsequently apprehended, and taken before Mr. Cresswell, a magistrate, when one of them Cooper, made a confession to the following effect:—"After they left the Three Horse Shoes, Wagstaff quitted them; and after they had passed Mr. Addington's house, Johnson *huffed*, as it is called, the murdered man; that is, threw his arms over his victim's shoulders, and took the money from his pockets; they then persuaded him to go with them to a beer-shop in the neighbourhood, and led him to Holt-White's-lane (which is up a hill), and to reach which they must have passed Mr. Addington's; that when they got to the spot, one of them put one of his legs between those of the deceased, and threw him down, while the other, Johnson, came behind and tried to cut his throat; but the night being dark, and the lane shaded by overhanging hedges and trees, he missed his throat, and cut his face in the ghastly and terrific manner before mentioned. He cried for mercy, but found none. He called out 'Don't murder me! spare my life!' when he felt the first gash on his cheek, 'For God's sake, spare me! Murder, murder!' but the relentless villains proceeded without remorse on their bloody work.—At this moment the heart of the boy, Cooper, relented; he begged them to spare him! when one villain, turning to the other, hoarsely whispered in a low, murderous tone, 'We must settle him too.' He jumped through the hedge, and finally they all went down the hill together, leaving the body, but dropping on their way home down the lane the handkerchief of their victim." On the day previous to the murder, Fare applied for parochial relief, and received half-a-crown from Mead, the constable; but on his being taken into custody, about 14s. were found on him, of the possession of which he could give no satisfactory account. The deceased had only been eight days at Enfield, and on the evening previous to his inhuman murder, he informed Mr. Perry, the landlord of the Three Horse Shoes, that he had left London for Enfield, for a short time, in order to avoid bad company. In addition to the confession given above, Cooper said that a man named Richard Wagstaff left the public-house with them, but parted from them at his own door, at the same time advising him (Cooper) to go home, but he refused, and said he should see the deceased home. He continued, "We proceeded as far as Mr. Addington's house, when Johnson *huffed* and Fare robbed the deceased; we then asked the deceased to go to a beer-shop; he agreed, but when we got to the top of the hill we said it was too late, and came back down the hill again; Johnson came behind the deceased, and putting his leg between the deceased's, tripped him up; he fell upon me in the ditch; Johnson then cut at him with the knife, and after a struggle I got up and followed Johnson, who then offered me the knife, and said, go and finish him, or we shall be found out; I refused, and Johnson then went towards him; I saw the deceased hold up his head, and say, 'For God's sake don't murder me—I'll give you anything!' Johnson said, 'What will you give me?' and then stabbed him with the knife in the neck. I turned back and found my cap lying under the deceased, full of blood; I should have run away, but was afraid Johnson would follow me, and serve me the same; we went down the lane to the river, and Johnson washed his knife, and threw a handkerchief which he had taken from the deceased into the river; Johnson said, 'Jack, don't you split; I then went to bed.'—An inquest was held on Thursday, at which many of the foregoing circumstances were corroborated by several witnesses. The inquiry was adjourned from day to day, and in the course of it John Cooper was examined, and repeated before the jury the substance of his confession before the magistrate. —At the meeting of the inquest on Wednesday, Richard Wagstaff, one of the men who were drinking at the Horse Shoe public-house on the night of the murder, said that when he left the house he suspected, from the characters who were with the deceased, that he would be robbed, and he proceeded home without delay. It was known that the deceased had money, in consequence of *flashing* his purse about, and witness knowing that Fare and Johnson had been out of work some time, thought that they intended to rob him.—The Jury said, if he entertained that opinion, it was his duty to have protected the deceased.—Wagstaff said that if the man had lost his money while in his company, he might have been accused. I (said Wagstaff) felt convinced that Johnson and Fare intended to rob the deceased of his money, and I therefore advised Cooper, when he left the public-house, to go home and have nothing to do with it.—*Jury: Did*

any conversation take place respecting the intended robbery?—Wagstaff: No; but I considered Johnson and Fare would do it to obtain the deceased's money. The money was a great temptation to them, as they had been out of work some time; and particularly Johnson, who was almost starving.—On Thursday, Johnson and Fare were brought into the jury-room. They generally denied the murder and robbery, and questioned several of the witnesses as to particular points of the evidence. The Jury returned a verdict, "That Benjamin Couch Danby was wilfully murdered by William Johnston and John Cooper, at or about midnight of Wednesday, the 19th instant, and that Samuel Fare aided and assisted in the commission of the crime."—The witnesses were then bound over to appear at the Sessions. Evidence was taken against Fare, for having robbed the deceased before he was murdered, and for which another indictment will be preferred against him.

COMMERCE.

PRODUCE MARKETS.
The markets have been closed during the week. No business, consequently, has been done worthy of notice.
It was rumoured in the City yesterday morning that the bills of a house in the East Indies, to the extent of 300,000l., have been returned by their correspondents in London.
The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 23, is 28s. 3d. per cwt.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—FOUR O'CLOCK.

FUNDS.	Price.	SHARE LIST.	Div.	Paid.	Price.	
SATURDAY.		Grand Junction Canal..	12	0	0 100	230
Consols	—	Manchester & Liverpool				
Do. Account.	85½	Railway	8	0	0 100	181
3 p. C. Red..	84½	London Dock	3	0	0 100	61
3½ New	—	St. Katherine's Dock ..	3	0	0 100	72
3½ Red.	92½	West Mid. Wat. W. ...	3	0	0 100	72½
4 per Cent..	102½	Grand Junct. Do.	2	10	0 50	58
Long Ann... 16½		Alliance Insurance	0	8	0 10	87
FOREIGN.		Guardian Do.	1	0	0 20	25½
Brazil 5perC.	47½	Chart. Gas	3	0	0 50	52
Dutch 2½ p. C.	42	Imperial Do.	2	10	0 50	48½
Danish 3 p. C.	69½	Canada Land Co.	4	p. C.	17	45
French 3 p. C.	69½	Prov. Bank. Ireland... 5	p. C.	25	29½	
Ditto 5 p. C.	99	General Steam Co.	0	13	0 13	9
Mex. 6 per C.	25	Revers. Int. Co.	4	0	0 100	125
Russian 5p. C.	100	Brazil Mining	4	0	0 20	40
Spanish, 1832	16½	United Mexican Do.	—	—	40	5½
U. Stat. 3 p. C.	—	U. States Bank	7	p. C.	100 Ds.	23½

[From the list of Messrs. Wolfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change-alley.]

CORN MARKETS.
Importations during the Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
English	5368	6017	3318	2318	..	917	779
Scotch .....	..	120	..	2440	..	10	15
Irish	440	..	..	6409	..	..	..
Foreign .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Flour—English, 8,406 sacks; Foreign, 150 barrels.
CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY.—There was a fair supply of Wheat this morning from Kent and Essex, but very little from Suffolk. The sales were very heavy, at a reduction of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the general runs from the above counties, but prime dry picked samples obtained the same prices as on the day week. Malt and Barley was full 1s. per quarter cheaper, but the stainer sorts were taken off by the distillers on the terms of last Monday; a considerable quantity, however, remained on hand at the close of the market. The Oat trade was exceedingly heavy, at a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter on Irish corn, but fine from Scotland, although heavy sale, supported prices. In Beans and Peas no alteration.
Wheat, Kent and Essex

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—There was literally no business transacting here this morning, and in consequence no alteration to note in any kind of grain.

Gazette Averages.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Week ended Dec. 21	54s 5d	30s 3d	18s 11d	34s 8d	33s 5d	39s 6d
Six weeks (govs. duty)	53s 11d	30s 11d	18s 10d	33s 6d	34s 5d	39s 6d

SMITHFIELD MARKETS, FRIDAY.

Prices per stone.	Prices.	At Market.
Beef... 3s 8d to 4s 6d	Per Load.	Monday, Frid.
Mutton 4s 4d to 5s 0d	Hay .. 3l 0s 0d to 3l 17s 0d	Beasts
Lamb 0s 0d to 0s 0d	Straw 1l 6s 0d to 1l 13s 0d	Calves
Veal... 4s 6d to 5s 6d	Clover 3l 10s 0d to 5l 0s 0d	Sheep
Pork... 4s 4d to 5s 2d		Pigs

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.
Tuesday, Dec. 25.
INSOLVENT.—W. Tydeman, Great Yarmouth, saddler.
18 BANKRUPTS:
G. F. Hunt, Princes-place, Westminster-road, oilman. (Passmore and Taylor, Basinghall-st.)
J. Fensham, Portman-st. Portman-sq. carver and glider. (Goring and Nation, Orchard-st. Portman-sq.)
P. Brown, Watford, grocer. (Osbaldeston & Murray, London-st. Fenchurch-st.)
H. Wright, Southampton-st. Camden Town, surgeon. (Richardson and Talbot, Bedford-row.)
G. Williams, Henrietta-st. Marylebone, lodging-house-keeper. (Bright, Symond's-inn.)
W. Smith, Portsea, draper. (Ashurst, Newgate-st.)
J. Hardwick, White Hart-yard, Tottenham-court-road, horse-dealer. (Saward, Fumival's-inn.)
T. Freethy, Acton, carpenter. (Ashfield, Redman's-row, Mill-end-road, Bedford-row.)
E. K. Proctor, Hercules-st. Pentonville, engraver. (Taylor, Great James-st. Bedford-row.)
W. Leahy, the Grove, Great Guildford-st. Southwark, millwright. (Fawcett, J. Crundall, Brixton-road, builder. (Watson and Sons, Bouverie-st.)
J. Williams, Liverpool, builder. (Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.)
P. Phillips, J. Cohen, and J. Phillips, Birmingham and Dublin, jewellers. (Austen and Hobson, Gray's-inn.)
N. Smith, Warminster, innkeeper. (Haller, Clement's-inn.)
W. Robinson, Stockport, flour-dealer. (Milne and Co. Temple-st.)
H. Evans, Nareth, corn-factor. (White and Whitmore, Lincoln's-inn.)
J. Rees, Bristol, bookseller. (Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.)
J. Stockall, Kilscomb, coal-merchant. (Dunlop, London-st. Temple-st.)

Friday, Dec. 28.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Ditchfield, victualler, Warrington, Lancash.
J. C. Reiffenstein, merchant, Camberwell.

BANKRUPTCIES.

S. Levy, silversmith, Exeter. [Turner, Milman-st. Bedford-row.
G. Graves, innkeeper, Skinburness, Cumberland. [Adlington and Co.,
Bedford-row.
W. White, grocer, Great Bridge, Staffordshire. [Norton and Chaplin, Gray's-
inn-square.
W. H. Ladd, merchant, Liverpool-st. [Shackell, Tokenhouse-yard.
J. Jackson, tailor, Bedford-row. [Smith, King's Arms yd., Coleman-st.
T. Perry, licensed victualler, Knightsbridge. [Selby, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.
T. B. Loader, map-publisher, Hart-st., Bloomsbury. [Mark, Southampton-
buildings, Chancery-lane.
W. Butler, miller, Bilston, Staffordshire. [Norton and Chaplin, Gray's-inn-sq.
W. Armstrong, timber-merchant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Meggison and Co.,
King's-row, Bedford-row.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d inst., at Chatham, the lady of Captain T. Gallwey, R.N., com-
manding the Ordinary at that Port, of a daughter.
On Saturday, the 22d inst., at Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, the lady
of Kenyon S. Parker, Esq., of a daughter.
At Regency-square, Brighton, the lady of Captain G. Stevenson, of a daughter.
At Clapham Rise, Lady Bruce, widow of Major-General Sir Charles Bruce,
late of Beckenham, Kent, of twins, still-born.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening se'nnight, Sir William Somerville, Bart., to Lady Maria
Conyngham, youngest daughter of the Marquis Conyngham, at the residence
of the father of the bride, in Hamilton-place. The happy pair proceeded to
pass the honeymoon at Denbies, near Dorking, the delightful seat of Mr.
Denison, M.P. (uncle to the bride). Report says the bride has a dowry of
at least 100,000l. Sir William is the possessor of considerable estates in Ireland,
some of which are contiguous to the property of the Marquis Conyngham,
county Meath. He is the son of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, who, for a long
period, represented the county Meath in Parliament.

On the 27th inst., at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, by the Rev. Walter Kelly,
M.A., George Watts, Esq., B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Ann, eldest
daughter of the late Edward Green, Esq., of Hackney-road.

On the 27th, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Rev. John Rusin, Charles Payne,
Esq., of Thavies-inn, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late James Fuge,
Esq., of Sloane-street.

On Monday, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Sir Charles Douglas, to Jane,
eldest daughter of Sir Charles des Vœux, Bart. The ceremony was performed
by the Rev. Henry des Vœux. After the ceremony Lady des Vœux gave an
elegant *dejeuner* at her house in Harley-street.

A WELSH BIDDING.—There is a very useful custom in Wales of securing to
young persons about to enter the matrimonial state something "to begin the
world with." This custom is called a bidding, which is clearly explained in the
following copy of a genuine printed handbill, circulated, according to the date,
in the town of Llandovery:—

"Oct. 12th, 1832.—As we intend to enter the matrimonial state, we are en-
couraged by our friends to make a bidding on the occasion, on Friday and Saturday,
the 26th and 27th of October instant, at our house, situate in Bridge-place, in
the town of Llandovery, when and where the favour of your agreeable com-
pany is humbly solicited, and whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow
on us then, will be thankfully received, warmly acknowledged, most cheerfully
and readily repaid, whenever called for on a similar occasion, by your most
obedient servants, William Williams, Catherine Garner.

"N.B. The young man, with his aunt (Isamar Williams, Cevenyolyn, in the
parish of Newchurch), desire that all gifts of the above nature, due to them,
may be returned on either of the above days, and will be thankful for all
favours conferred.—Also, the young woman, and her father and mother (Wil-
liam and Dorothy Garner), and brother and sister (John and Charlotte Garner)
desire that all gifts of the above nature, due to them, may be returned on either
of the said days, and will be thankful for all favours granted."

We regret that this custom has not obtained footing in England; it would
have many an aching heart, and prevent the visits of squalid poverty into the
dwelling of many a humble and honest couple who launch into life without
any freight in their vessel.—*Hereford Times.*

DEATHS.

On Sunday, at Enfield, the Right Hon. Charles Henry, Earl Cadogan, in his
84th year. The late Earl for a long period had been mentally afflicted. He suc-
ceeded to his hereditary honours of Earl of Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, county
Middlesex, and Baron Cadogan, of Oakley, county of Bucks, on the death of his
father, Charles, the first Earl, April 3, 1807. The present Earl Cadogan, late
Lord Oakley, who was brother by half-blood to the late Earl, is upwards of
thirty years his junior. The deceased Peer was unmarried, and survived his
five brothers by the first Earl's marriage with the Hon. Frances Brownley,
daughter of Henry Lord Montfort. The present Earl married Miss Blake, a
distinguished beauty, sister to the first Lord Wallscourt, by whom he has a
numerous family.

On the 24th inst., at Woolwich, Henry H. Dugleby, Esq., formerly of the
Royal Laboratory, aged 70.

On the 12th of February last, at his residence, Newland, near Malvern, county
of Worcester, in the prime of life, suddenly, from severe spasms of the heart,
David Browne, Esq., for many years in His Majesty's Comptrolling Depart-
ment, Stamps, Somerset-house.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Henthorn, one of the oldest,
or, perhaps, the very oldest member of the medical profession in Ireland. He
was the only surviving original member of the College of Surgeons, and acted
as secretary to that body from its first incorporation to his death. He held for
many years several highly responsible appointments under the government; and
by his death the situation of surgeon to the police, and of surgeon to the
Lark Hospital, have become vacant. These appointments are in the gift of gov-
ernment.—*Dublin Express.*

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9. American Zoology—10. Harmonics of the Violin—11. Bishop of Bath and
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GENTLEMEN,
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I congratulate you on the signal triumph you have obtained in placing me at the head of the poll—a triumph of principle over the vain attempts of sinister influence and calumnious detraction. Your sound judgment induced you to despise the falsehoods invented to deprive me of your good opinion; and your pure integrity enabled you to resist all temptation to desert your tried friend in the day of need. The triumph is yours; and I am proud to have been the humble instrument of proving that the PEOPLE have discernment enough to see who are their friends, and firmness enough to support them. I repeat that I am proud to represent the honest constituency of Middlesex.

Every motive that can sway the mind of man I have to persevere in the course which has gained me this distinguished honour, and I flatter myself, when next we meet, to be able to give such an account of my stewardship as will secure me your continued confidence.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant,
JOSEPH HUME.

Bryanstone-square, December 24, 1831.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN,
CALLED upon by a considerable number of yourselves to become a Candidate for your City and Liberty, on grounds which appeared, and still appear, amply sufficient to justify me in acceding to the request, and believing, as I still believe, that had there been time to have perfected the necessary arrangements I should have been returned to Parliament, I have, personally, nothing to regret, but much with which to be satisfied, much for which to be grateful.

That with scarcely any previous organisation, without which in the present state of things success can hardly be expected, I should have polled, out of the comparatively small number that took part in the contest, nearly 1,100 votes, of which 1,000 were plumpers, is to me matter for exultation; and an assurance that, unless the conduct of Sir John Hobhouse should differ very materially from what it has lately been, my return for your City at the next election is certain.

Should the conduct of that Right Honourable Secretary be worthy of the Representative of your great City, I shall be as willing as any one of his present friends to advocate his continuance as your Representative. My wish, as well as that of the Electors who invited me to come forward, was, and is, that your Representative should openly, manfully, fearlessly, and effectually advocate the further Reforms which circumstances have made necessary, and which in themselves are essential to the peace, the comfort, and the prosperity of the Empire.

The late contest has brought numbers of the Electors into closer contact than for some years past existed amongst them, and the result must be good to Westminster,—good to the Empire,—and I shall always feel the conscious pride of having, to some extent, been an instrument in your hands to this end.

With the most cordial and heartfelt thanks for the seal and good will exhibited towards me, as well personally as politically,

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully and faithfully yours,
D. L. EVANS.

Waterloo-place, Dec. 19, 1832.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of EAST SURREY.

GENTLEMEN,
MY future conduct, my unceasing exertions in the cause of liberty, justice, and the happiness of my fellow-countrymen, can alone prove to you the feelings of my breast, and the debt of gratitude registered therein, for the proud situation in which you have placed me as one of the representatives of the independence of Surrey. Death alone can blot the past from my heart, and whilst Providence gives me health and strength to pursue those principles which I have loved from my cradle, I promise you I will never lose sight of them. They are, religion without bigotry—justice without partiality—order and good government without oppression and over taxation—a strict regard to the interests of the many, not to the pampered extravagance or selfish wants of a few. Property of every kind shall ever have my support, but I will not stand by and see the poor man's only property—his labour and his industry, unjustly invaded without raising my voice in its defence.

Fellow-countrymen, I glory to see that the Reform Bill is not to be a shadow—I glory to see the bright example set by the electors of Surrey. Nobly have they performed their duty; it now only becomes me to perform mine, and if I do not perform it to the best of my ability—if for one moment I desert the post of honour and virtue which you have confided to my care, then turn away from me with the contempt and disgust which I shall so richly and justly have merited. But, till then, I claim your friendship and support, and beg you will believe me to be,

Your most truly grateful and devoted servant,
A. W. BEAUCLERK.

16, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Dec. 22, 1832.

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